

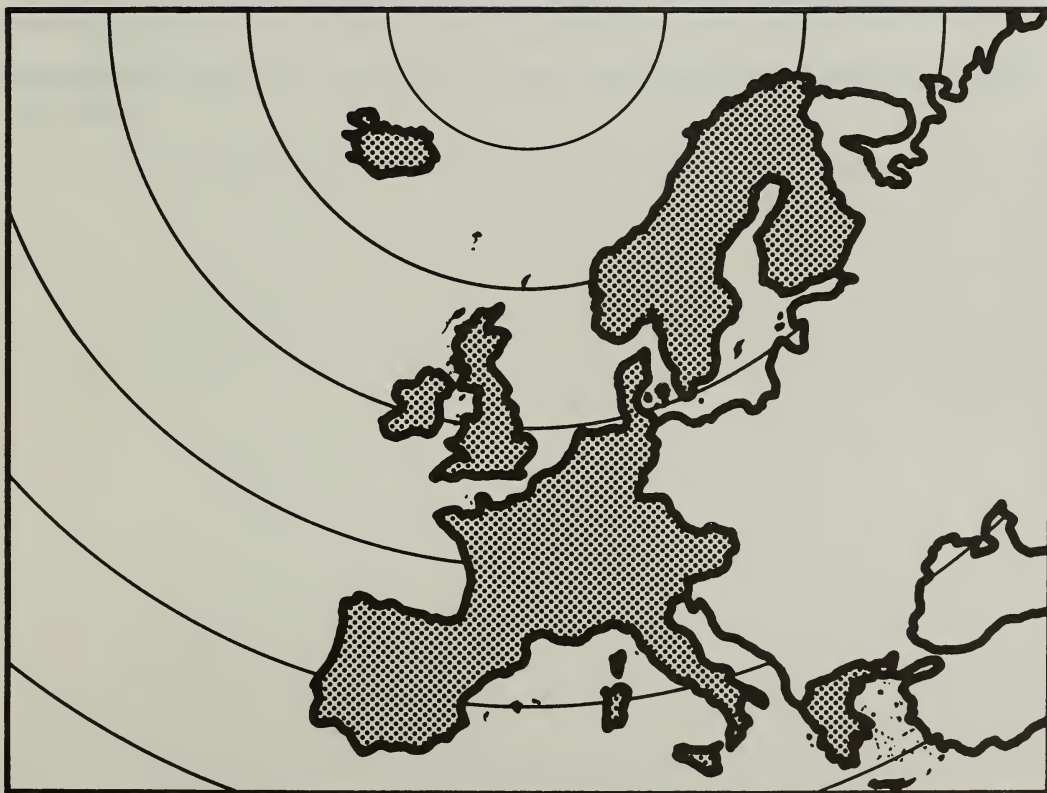
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Western Europe Agricultural Situation

Review of 1976 and
Outlook for 1977



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

Foreign
Agricultural
Economic
Report No. 135

ABSTRACT: Western Europe's agricultural output was down in 1976, largely because of a long drought. Grain production was much below the poor 1975 harvest, but higher world grain production in 1976 softened the impact of the Western European shortfall on world grain trade. European Community (EC) beef output declined slightly in 1976 and should drop again in 1977, putting an end to a surplus situation which has lasted for some years. Dairy production was up again in 1976, and surpluses will likely remain burdensome in most of Western Europe in 1977. The operation of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EC continues to require high budgetary expenditures and to pose serious impediments to the flow of U.S. agricultural exports to the EC. Largely because of drought-induced demand for feeds, U.S. farm exports to Western Europe rose 10 percent in 1976, but the increase is likely to be smaller in 1977.

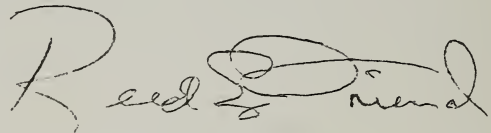
KEYWORDS: Agricultural production, European Community, policy, prices, trade, Western Europe.

FOREWORD

This report focuses on major agricultural, economic, and trade developments in Western Europe, which takes about one-third of the value of total U.S. agricultural exports. The report was coordinated, as well as supervised and written in part by Omero Sabatini, Project Leader, West European Section, Developed Countries Program Area, Foreign Demand and Competition Division. Additional articles were written by Reed E. Friend, Marshall H. Cohen and Harold A. McNitt, with the assistance of Sandra Burgess and other members of the West European Section.

Acknowledgment is extended to the Foreign Agricultural Service, especially the agricultural attaches, who supplied much of the basic data and background information through comprehensive situation reports on each country and the EC. Previous issues of this publication also provided helpful background material.

This publication is one of seven regional reports, supplementing the World Agricultural Situation, published three times a year; the latest issue, WAS-12, was released in December 1976. Other regional reports are published for the Western Hemisphere, Africa and West Asia, Asia and Oceania, Eastern Europe, the USSR, and the People's Republic of China. This report is based on information available as of April 13, 1977. Final decisions on EC farm prices for 1977/78 and related policy measures were expected by the end of April, too late to be incorporated here. ERS is planning to issue a supplement to this report on these developments.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Reed E. Friend". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Reed" being the most prominent.

Reed E. Friend, Leader
Developed Countries Program Area
Foreign Demand and Competition Division

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Summary	1
Agricultural Production	2
Agricultural Policy	7
General Economic Situation	13
Prices	17
Agricultural Trade	22
Appendix Tables	29

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REFERENCES

The metric system of weights and measures is used in this report, unless otherwise indicated. The following are conversions to the U.S. system of weights and measures: 1 hectare is equal to 2.471 acres, 1 metric ton is equal to 2,204.6 pounds, and 1 kilogram is about 2.2 pounds.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP's—African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries of the Lome Convention which regulates economic relations between them and the European Community.

EC—European Community. Economic and customs union consisting of the six original members—Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands—and Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom which joined in January 1973.

EC-6—Refers to the original six members of the European Community.

EC-3—Refers to the three members of the European Community which joined in 1973.

EC-9—Emphasizes that the data or information given pertains to all nine member states.

CAP—Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.

Unit of Account (u.a.)—The standard of value used by the EC in the calculation of most financial transactions. Prior to the floating of the U.S. dollar in August 1971, 1 unit of account equaled 1 dollar. Based on par values in effect since the dollar devaluation of February 13, 1973, the unit of account now officially equals \$1.206. However, its value in terms of dollars varies weekly according

to monetary market conditions, and reflects the mutual floating of European currencies and the dollar. This particular unit of account is also called gold parity unit of account. A different unit of account, often called the European or "basket" unit of account, was introduced in 1975. Its value in relation to the dollar is announced daily, and is generally lower than the value of the gold parity unit of account. The European unit of account is used for financial assistance to developing countries but is not yet used for agriculture within the EC.

Green rate of exchange—The exchange rate used to convert units of account into national currencies (and vice versa) in all financial and commercial transactions covered by the CAP.

Green money, green currency (e.g., green pound, green lira, etc.)—Indicates the use of green rates of exchange for CAP purposes.

Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA)—Border taxes or subsidies applied to offset the divergence between the green rate of exchange and the actual market rate of exchange. For countries whose currencies have appreciated, MCA's are a tax on imports and a subsidy on exports. For those countries whose currencies have depreciated, MCA's are subsidies on imports and taxes on exports.

WESTERN EUROPE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Review of 1976 and Outlook for 1977

SUMMARY

In 1976, a severe and widespread drought resulted in a 5-percent drop in total West European grain production, an 8-percent decline in potato output, and low supplies of hay and fodder crops. Wheat output was up, however, in both EC and non-EC countries.

The drought also caused distress slaughter of cattle, which slowed down a downswing in beef production. This development, along with an upturn in the hog cycle, brought total West European red meat output to a level slightly above that of 1975. During the peak of the drought, milk production—which is in chronic surplus over most of the Continent—dropped. Nevertheless, total 1976 milk output was higher than the 1975 level in both EC and non-EC countries.

Developments in the livestock sector, together with a sizable increase in poultry meat, largely offset the poor crop harvests. Total West European agricultural production was down by a relatively modest 2 percentage points from 1975, when total agricultural output dropped even more than in 1976.

In general, the shortfall in West European crop production was offset by increased output in the United States and in other parts of the world. In 1976/77, world supplies of grain are larger than a year earlier. In 1976/77, Western Europe's increased imports of grain (up by about 11.5 million tons) and reduced exports (down nearly 7 million tons) have not created any major disruptions of world grain markets. The EC may be a small net importer of wheat, mainly because larger amounts of its production are being fed to livestock. Sizable West European imports of potatoes from the United States had a stabilizing effect on prices in both the United States and Western Europe.

A number of economic problems, such as slow growth of gross national products, high inflation rates, and large deficits in the balance of payments, have had an impact on the agricultural policies of most West European countries. In the EC,

concern has centered over narrowing the float of the members' exchange rates in order to reduce the associated high costs incurred to maintain a semblance of common prices.

To help hold down inflation, the proposed increase in the 1977/78 EC farm prices would average 3 percent before national currency adjustments instead of the traditional 7 to 10 percent. In 1977/78, the EC will move closer to its stated objective of establishing a single support price for all feed grains. Such policy is intended to encourage use of domestically grown soft wheat as a substitute for imported feed grains, especially corn.

The EC has been continuing its efforts to reduce its dairy surplus—short of cuts in price support levels. In 1976, the EC virtually forced some substitution of EC nonfat dry milk for imported vegetable protein in most feed formulas through a system of deposits on imports. This action, which displaced mainly soybean meal, circumvented EC international obligations not to put import charges on either soybeans or soybean meal. The EC's 1977/78 dairy program is not likely to include direct restrictions on imports of protein feed, but may include subsidies to promote the use of nonfat dry milk in hog and poultry feeds. Proposals for a tax on vegetable oils, intended to make margarine less competitive with butter, may be dropped, partly because of strong opposition from the United States which views such action as an indirect tax on soybeans.

At the start of spring, most signs pointed to a general recovery of crop production throughout the region, and the recurrence of another Continent-wide drought was generally considered unlikely. According to the EC, the Community's total grain production should be about 105 million tons this year and could climb to 110 million tons by 1980.

In the EC, drought-induced slaughterings are expected to result in lower beef production in the months ahead and thus help ease the world surplus of beef. The EC lifted quantitative restrictions on imports of beef, effective April 1977, even though it strengthened other protective aspects of

its import system. The hog cycle is expected to peak in the second half of 1977 over most of the Continent.

Total U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe rose 10 percent by value in 1976, primarily because of larger purchases of U.S. feeds by the Community. In calendar 1977, the increase in U.S. agricultural exports is not likely to be as large, partly as a result of slower economic growth in

most West European countries. The rebuilding of cattle herds and the continued strong demand for protein feed by the hog and poultry sectors should help keep total U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe at high levels, even though demand for drought-related exports should taper off in the second half of 1977. Western Europe continues to purchase roughly a third of total U.S. agricultural exports.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In 1976, Western Europe's agricultural production was down for the second year in a row. The index of total production (1961-65=100) dropped 2 percentage points to 123 after a decline of 3 percentage points in 1975 (table 1). By contrast, total world agricultural production increased 4 percentage points in 1976 and 1 point in 1975.

The 1976 decline in Western Europe's agricultural output was largely the result of a severe and persistent drought that plagued much of the region from mid-March through most of the summer. The dry weather reduced output of most crops below earlier expectations. The weather severely curtailed yields of pastures, caused some forced slaughtering of cattle, and added considerably to Western Europe's import demand for feed grains and oilseeds. Most of the decline in production occurred in the EC and in the Iberian Peninsula.

Crop Production

Western Europe's total *grain* production in 1976 was about 6.4 million tons below the poor harvest of 1975, or roughly 122.6 million tons, but wheat output was up. France, West Germany, Italy, and Spain were among the hardest hit countries (app. table 1).

Because of the poor grain crop and reduced supplies of hay, Western Europe's net imports of grain in 1976/77, excluding intra-EC trade, could be more than 18 million tons higher than a year earlier. The EC is feeding larger amounts of wheat to livestock and should again be a net importer of wheat in 1976/77, after 3 years as a small net exporter.

The West European grain situation has not created major fluctuations in world grain markets and has not greatly affected overall world food supplies. The shortfall in Western Europe's output was offset by higher production in the United States and other parts of the world. This marketing year, world supplies of grain are larger than a year ago and world grain prices remain below last year's level. World prices of grain began to strengthen in early 1977 and further increases may occur, but these price increases occurred largely because of the

somewhat unfavorable prospects for the 1977 crop in some major grain producing regions outside Western Europe.

Among individual grains, *wheat* output was up 3 percent in the EC to 39.5 million tons, and was up 8 percent to 11.3 million tons in the non-EC countries. Area planted increased 7 percent in the EC and 8 percent in the non-EC nations. In France, Western Europe's largest wheat producer, area planted was up nearly 11 percent, but production increased only 7 percent. The area planted to high-yielding varieties of wheat not suited for breadmaking stabilized in France and the United Kingdom, largely as a result of the EC decision to set the support price of feed wheat at a lower level than that for bread wheat. Nearly all of Western Europe's durum wheat is grown in the EC. The Community's durum output was about 3.6 million tons, down from 4.3 million tons in 1975.

Corn production in 1976 was 14.7 million tons, or 3.3 million tons lower than a year earlier. Most of the decline occurred in the Community where a crop of 11.1 million tons was the lowest since 1969. The size of the Italian harvest in 1976 was almost the same as in 1975. The French crop, however, was a low 5.5 million tons, compared with 8.2 million tons in 1975 and with about 9 million tons in earlier years. This is a far different situation from the one generally forecast in the early seventies, when it was widely believed that by this time French corn production would be around 15 million tons per year.

Barley, Western Europe's principal feed grain, was down in all the major producing countries—France, West Germany, Italy, and Spain. Total output declined about 8 percent from 1975.

Sugarbeet acreage was up again in most countries, spurred by high 1975 prices (app. table 2). The increase in area was especially marked in Spain, where plantings were 45 percent above 1975. The Spanish output was up by a remarkable 52 percent. The drought was not a constraint in Spain, since most Spanish sugarbeets are grown under irrigation. In the EC, however, output was down 2.3

Table 1--Indexes of agricultural production in Western Europe, 1972-76 ^{1/}
(1961-65 = 100)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
European Community.	119	122	125	121	118
Belgium-Luxembourg.	127	132	138	128	127
Denmark	108	106	112	105	103
France.	128	133	134	127	122
Germany, West	113	113	118	114	111
Ireland	120	123	129	127	123
Italy	116	122	122	129	125
Netherlands	129	134	140	141	141
United Kingdom.	116	117	121	112	111
Other Western Europe.	125	128	137	138	139
Austria	115	120	124	120	128
Finland	121	115	119	130	146
Greece.	132	130	144	156	161
Norway.	107	112	124	106	111
Portugal.	106	105	107	115	108
Spain	143	152	159	164	156
Sweden.	107	102	124	110	115
Switzerland	114	119	125	121	124
Total Western Europe.	120	123	128	125	123

^{1/} Only those commodities of considerable significance in their respective countries, or 12-18 crops and livestock products, are included. Thus, these indexes may differ from those calculated by the individual countries or other organizations.

million tons, in spite of an increase in area of nearly 2 percent. Growing conditions were bad in France for the third consecutive year. Nevertheless, France remains a surplus producer. The U.K. crop was better than in 1974 and 1975, but still below trend.

In general, the sugar content of the beets was exceptionally high in most countries. Unofficial estimates put the 1976/77 sugar production for Western Europe at about 15 million tons, up from 13.8 million tons a year earlier. The EC estimated output of 10 million tons was also up from a year earlier. In 1976/77, EC sugar supplies—including quantities of up to 1.4 million tons that the EC is committed to buy from the countries of the Lome Convention—will likely create new problems of surplus disposal.

The area planted to *potatoes* had been trending down through 1975, in response to sliding food and feed uses. After a catastrophic 1975 crop and resulting sharp increases in prices, the area planted to potatoes stabilized in 1976. Output was up in the non-EC countries as a whole, but EC production hit a new low, and was down by 4.4 million tons. The French crop was 42 percent below the poor 1975 harvest. A number of West European countries relaxed their stiff health restrictions, reversing their 1975 stand of not allowing potato imports in spite of skyrocketing prices. Sizable amounts of fresh U.S. potatoes have been exported to Western Europe this marketing year. These sales have somewhat dampened price increases in Western Europe and have also had a stabilizing effect in the United States. The United States would probably have had excess supplies of potatoes without the opening of the European outlets.

Production of *vegetables* other than potatoes also suffered from the drought over most of the Continent. Processing industries have felt the impact of the production shortfall. In Italy the 1976 tomato harvest of 3 million tons was a half-million tons less than in 1975. In West Germany the fresh vegetable harvest was the lowest since 1969. In the second half of 1976, the EC reduced or suspended the duty on imports of certain fresh and frozen vegetables to help make up for the production shortfall.

Output of *olive oil* dropped sharply in all four producing countries—Italy, Spain, Greece, and Portugal. Problems of surplus disposal persist, however. To help reduce olive oil stocks, Spain will restrict consumption of edible vegetable oils from imported oilseeds to 170,000 tons in 1977, which is 100,000 tons less than the amount consumed in 1976. Most of the oil from imported oilseeds consists of soybean oil.

Attempts to expand production of *soybeans* in Western Europe remain largely unsuccessful. A major breakthrough is not likely in the foreseeable

future. Only 2,000 hectares were planted in France in 1976 and the areas planted in other countries were equally as small. Production of other oilseeds is relatively unimportant in Western Europe, except for rapeseed. Annual variations in the size of any of these crops generally are not large enough to have an impact on the volume of Western Europe's imports of oilseeds and oilseed products.

Fruits escaped the drought relatively unscathed in 1976. In the Community, total output was about equal to the average of the previous 5 years. Total West European production of *apples* was down, but the *pear* harvest was larger than in 1975. Total *citrus* output was also down, but not in the EC. In France, fruit production was relatively abundant and of good quality; the price of most fresh fruits declined in the summer of 1976. The 1976 harvest was good in Norway and, except for soft fruit, in the United Kingdom. Competition from other EC countries is causing the United Kingdom's older and less efficient orchards to go out of production.

Wine production of nearly 147 million hectoliters for all of the EC was slightly above year-earlier levels. But output was sharply up in France where continuous surpluses of wine and competition from the Italian product have caused new riots by wine producers.

Western Europe's *tobacco* production was up again in 1976 to 329,000 tons. Of this, 127,000 tons were harvested in Greece. Spurred by the expectation of high prices, Greek producers expanded their area by 23 percent, but their output increased by only 7 percent. In the past 2 years, Greece has replaced Italy as Western Europe's largest tobacco producer. Production dropped in Italy in 1976, in spite of an expanded area. In France, satisfactory producer prices resulted in a larger area planted. The expansion in area was reflected in increased production, since most French tobacco is irrigated.

Forage crops were perhaps the hardest hit by the drought. As pastures browned and roughage crops shriveled, relatively large amounts of straw were used for feed. France took such emergency measures as fixing the price of straw and having the army haul straw to farms in need. Taxes on exports of hay and alfalfa pellets were imposed by the EC.

Livestock Production

Combined West European production of principal red meats and poultry was up 1.5 percent in 1976 to 22.7 million tons, compared with a small decline in the previous year (app. table 3). Most of the increase was in poultry, but production of red meat also increased, as higher pork output more than offset a shortfall in beef.

Beef and veal production declined in both EC and non-EC countries, but the drop was not as large as it had been anticipated at the start of 1976. In the Community the total output of 6.57 million tons was 1.3 percent below 1975, instead of the 5-6 percent drop that had been generally anticipated before the onset of the drought. The reduced supplies of hay and other forage crops caused increased slaughterings of cattle and slowed down, or in some cases reversed, the downswing in beef production that had started in the first half of 1976. In France and Italy, where drought-induced slaughterings were particularly high, total beef production was above the 1975 level by nearly 5 percent in each country. Most of the EC production drop occurred in the United Kingdom. There, availability of slaughter cattle was low partly because a previous drought in 1975 had already caused heavy cullings. Even with the marked drop in beef production net returns to the U.K. cattle sector were higher than in 1975 as prices of beef increased. A similar situation with respect to production and prices prevailed in Ireland. Outside the EC, beef output was down in most countries, with Spain having the largest drop. Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland experienced small to sizable increases.

The overall reduction in West European beef production, though relatively small, has helped reduce EC problems of oversupply and has also resulted in some easing of the worldwide excess of beef supplies over effective world demand. With the expected easing of the EC beef surplus within the next year, the Community lifted quantitative restrictions on imports of beef on April 1, 1977, even though it simultaneously modified its variable levy system to make import charges even higher than in the past during periods of weak internal prices.

Pork production in 1976 increased 1.6 percent in Western Europe, in contrast to a 2-percent decline a year earlier. By and large, the pork production cycle was in the upward phase during 1976 in most countries. In Italy, pork led the livestock sector's growth with a 7-percent rise in production. Output was up in the United Kingdom, but at the beginning of 1977, U.K. hog producers were granted emergency aid by their national Government. National aid measures of this type are not allowed under EC rules, but the U.K. Government maintains that such aid was needed because of competition from Danish hog exporters. In Portugal, a heavy incidence of African swine fever required destruction of large numbers of hogs, and pork output fell off by about 8 percent.

Production of *mutton and lamb* showed a slight increase for Western Europe as a whole, but was down in the Community where about two-thirds of the total is produced. Output fell in the United

Kingdom, the major producer, because of a substantial drop in slaughterings during the first half of the year. This drop was the result of heavy cullings in the fall of 1975 caused by dry pasture conditions. France and Spain are the other two principal West European producers. The 1976 output was virtually unchanged from the previous year in Spain, but was up in France under the impact of the dry 1976 summer. Lamb remains a rather popular meat in France.

Poultry meat production continued to move upward, reaching 4.36 million tons. Output was up in all countries except Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, where it stayed at year-earlier levels. In Spain output was up 8.6 percent. Most of Spain's production consists of broilers. Spain is Western Europe's leading broiler producer and one of the world's largest. In the Community the poultry sector is becoming increasingly specialized and vertically integrated. Producer prices have been generally high and profits better than in 1975, in spite of widespread increases in feed costs.

Egg production also expanded throughout Western Europe. There was a sizable increase in Spain, but declines occurred in many countries. Although production was down in the EC, total EC supplies were slightly above use, while Western Europe as a whole was a small net importer of eggs.

The traditional problems of *dairy* surpluses continued to plague the EC in 1976. During the peak of the drought, milk yields and production dropped off and shortages of fresh milk occurred in some areas. The Milk Marketing Board stopped butter production in England and Wales to safeguard supplies of milk for fluid consumption. However, total EC cow's milk production in 1976 was still 2 percent above 1975. Without the drought, the increase would have been higher. The Community continues to search for a solution to its dairy surplus, while continuing to increase support prices. Some of the actions initiated to reduce the dairy surplus, as well as international trade repercussions, are reviewed in the next chapter (Agricultural Policy). Production of butter increased 2 percent in 1976 in the EC, but consumption continued its downward trend. Surplus stocks of butter have necessitated heavy subsidization of exports, including subsidies in excess of \$2,000 per ton on a controversial sale of 36,000 tons to the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries.

Outside the EC, Spain and Portugal continue to have serious dairy deficits. The 1976 milk production dropped appreciably in Portugal because of a reduction in the national herd. However, cow's milk production for the non-EC countries combined was up by 3 percent in 1976. Excess supplies of milk were Switzerland's major agricultural problem in 1976.

Outlook for 1977

As of early spring, there were many favorable signs that showed that total West European agricultural production in 1977 would recover from the poor 1976 conditions. Pastures were providing adequate grazing.

Crops—Abundant rains in the fall and a relatively mild winter (with only occasional cold snaps) aided recovery from last summer's drought, giving rise to hopes for generally improved crop yields. However, rainfall interfered with seeding operations in the United Kingdom, Italy, and Portugal, where area planted to winter grains was reduced significantly. Some of the area not seeded to winter grain will probably be planted to corn and sugarbeets in 1977. Early conditions for winter grains were good in France, West Germany, and Spain. Weather patterns for the coming summer are, of course, impossible to predict, but the probability of another summer drought in northwestern Europe is not too strong, even though according to some meteorologists this region may be entering a cycle of dry, hot summers.

By and large, total production of *grains* is likely to be above last year's low levels in the EC as well as in the non-EC countries combined. The EC Commission forecasts that the Community's grain production (excluding rice) will climb to 105 million tons in 1977 and reach 110 million by 1980. However, the Commission cautions that these forecasts, which are based on normal weather and past production trends, could very well be off the mark.

Production of *rice* in the Community has been around 1 million tons per year, and is not likely to change much in the near future.

The 1977 French *wheat* crop could go up by as much as 25 percent to more than 19 million tons. In the United Kingdom, the wheat area is smaller than in 1976, but yields may be higher. It was also expected that U.K. farmers would plant a much larger area to the high-yielding varieties of feed wheat in order to maximize returns through higher yields. In 1976, the premium paid for bread wheat apparently was not large enough to offset the lower yields of bread wheat. In Italy, the 1977 soft wheat crop has probably been hurt by the wet fall, but seeding of durum was not hindered by the rains, as durum is planted later in the season.

Some of the area not planted to wheat in Italy was diverted to *barley*. But in Spain there may have been a decline in the barley area because of diversion to wheat. In France, the barley area should be up by a large amount, and some increase is likely in the United Kingdom.

A substantial recovery in the French *corn* crop is expected, but production will not likely exceed 7.5 million tons. A decline of about 10 percent in the area planted to grain corn is anticipated, with

about half of the diverted area going to forage corn and the rest to other crops. This decline in area will be due largely to the high costs of drying France's high-moisture corn. These high costs are gradually making wheat relatively more profitable. In Italy, the corn area may expand marginally from 1976. Spain's area should be stable or may show a nominal decline, but Spanish yields may be higher. No significant increase is expected in the Greek corn area, in spite of a hike in the support price. Greek farmers do not consider the increase large enough.

Prices of *potatoes* have been strong in most of Western Europe, and some expansion in area is expected. In France, the market situation was evolving into one of surplus and falling prices by mid-March, partly because of large imports.

The area in *sugarbeets* should go up in the United Kingdom in 1977, but not in France, given France's poor harvest in 1976. Spanish output should decline moderately, reflecting 1976 problems of overproduction. Since Greek sugar production now exceeds domestic requirements, the Government is expected to enact measures to limit future production to an amount no higher than the 1976 level.

The target of a 200,000-ton production of *soybeans* in France by 1980 seems less feasible than ever, even though the EC is continuing to search for varieties suited to local conditions. In Spain, Government plans to expand soybean output appear to have been quietly set aside.

No major change is foreseen in EC *fruit* production. In Greece, new orange and cling peach trees will be reaching full bearing age this year, and the 1977/78 crops should be larger. Spain's total fruit production is also expected to rise, reflecting mostly the new orchards coming into production.

The *tobacco* area is expected to remain at the 1976 level in Greece, since farmers' returns from 1976 sales did not meet expectations. In Spain, the production pattern is also expected to be similar to that of last year.

Livestock—West European beef production should fall off this year, largely as a result of fewer slaughterings. The drop may be attenuated by heavier carcass weights, but for the entire EC the decline in production will probably be around 6 percent. The EC Commission anticipates that beef production will pick up again in 1978 and make a strong comeback by 1980, when it should approach 7 million tons. However, levels of beef output may vary from these forecasts if the EC starts implementing proposed reforms for the reduction of the dairy herd.

The *pork* production cycle should peak in the second half of 1977 in much of Western Europe. In the United Kingdom, the upturn in production may end in the first half of 1977.

Poultry meat is expected to rise nominally in Western Europe, barring further increases in feed costs and an accompanying decline in profits. *Egg* production should also rise by relatively small amounts in both the Community and throughout the rest of the Continent. The Community's *dairy*

surplus may be eased by the EC's new policies, but supplies will likely remain in excess of effective demand in 1977. The EC Commission foresees a worsening of the structural imbalance in the dairy sector unless drastic corrective measures are taken. (Omero Sabatini)

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The EC continues to be plagued by numerous policy-related agricultural problems with some officials viewing the situation as one of the most critical in the history of the Community. Major problem areas center on a burdensome surplus of agricultural commodities (particularly dairy products) and concern about the diversity among member countries in agricultural prices and the associated costs. Numerous other problems throughout Western Europe—primarily the severe summer drought in 1976 and balance-of-payments deficits—have had an impact in various ways on the agricultural policies of countries.

EC Monetary Policy and the CAP

Since May 1971—the beginning of the current float in exchange rates—the EC has carried out a system of Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA's) for agricultural commodities in order to maintain a semblance of common prices through the Community. Agricultural prices are set in units of account (u.a.) by the EC Council and then converted to national currencies at specified rates of exchange. The exchange rates applied to agricultural commodities ("green" rates) are relatively close to those in existence prior to the float; they have not been fully adjusted to coincide with the market changes which have occurred among the various currencies since the float (e.g., revaluations of the German deutschmark and devaluations of the Italian lira and the U.K. pound).

Community expenditures on the MCA's have increased from 140 million u.a. in 1973 to an estimated 600 million u.a. in 1976. Current forecasts are that MCA expenditures will approximate 1 billion u.a. in 1977. Criticism is building against the MCA's within the Community. Competition is becoming increasingly distorted, resources misallocated and a price adjustment device originally viewed as temporary has become somewhat permanent. The discrepancies in the green rates compared with market exchange rates have widened considerably since 1971. The system is viewed as penalizing farmers and favoring consumers in countries with depreciating currencies, and favor-

ing farmers and penalizing consumers in countries with appreciating currencies.

For the United Kingdom, Italy, Ireland, and France, the compensatory amounts serve as an import aid and an export burden and only a devaluation of the green rates (price increase) can reduce the MCA's. On the other hand, the compensatory amounts serve as an import burden and an export aid for Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands and only a revaluation of the green rates (price drop) could reduce the MCA's.¹ MCA's expenditures (as subsidies) have far exceeded MCA's collections (as taxes).

The EC Commission, in conjunction with its price proposals, has recommended changes in the green rates. These changes would result in a revaluation of the green currencies for West Germany, and Benelux (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) and devaluations for Ireland, Italy, France and the United Kingdom. This manipulation of the green rates is intended to lower farm prices in Germany and Benelux, and to raise them in other member countries—particularly in the United Kingdom—in order to narrow the gap between agricultural prices among member countries. Substantial differences in price levels would still exist.

Various other methods for eliminating the MCA's are under discussion. The Commission has proposed a system of regular adjustments in green rates equal to the average market rates of national currencies in an 18-month period, as well as a ceiling on total MCA expenditures.

EC 1977/78 Farm Price Proposals

At the time of this writing the EC Council had under consideration the 1977/78 farm price recommendations made by the EC Commission (table 2). In terms of units of account, the farm price pack-

¹ A devaluation of the "green" rate would cause prices to rise since higher payments in the national currency would be required to equal the EC common farm prices specified in units of account. The converse would be true for those currencies which were revalued.

Table 2--EC target and support prices for selected commodities, marketing years 1974/75-1977/78 1/

Commodity	1974/75		1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 (Commission proposals)	Increase from 1976/77 to 1977/78
	Through 10/6/74	From 10/7/74 through end of marketing year				
	Units of account per metric ton					Percent
Soft wheat						
target price.	121.84	127.93	139.44	152.00	156.50	3.0
support price for all soft wheat.	110.03	115.53	125.93	---	---	---
support price for quality wheat	---	---	---	131.00	3/135.00	3.0
support price for feed wheat.	---	---	---	116.00	119.50	3.0
Barley						
target price.	110.55	116.08	126.99	137.80	144.20	4.7
support price	96.60	101.43	110.96	116.00	119.50	3.0
Corn						
target price.	109.45	114.92	126.41	137.80	144.20	4.7
support price	89.55	94.03	103.43	112.20	117.50	4.7
Rice						
target price--husked.	226.00	237.20	261.03	284.52	292.98	3.0
support price--paddy.	136.55	143.40	154.87	164.16	170.73	4.0
Sugar, white						
target price.	265.50	278.80	320.50	348.70	361.40	3.6
support price	252.20	264.80	304.50	331.40	344.20	3.9
Rapeseed						
target price.	219.00	230.00	255.30	275.70	284.00	3.0
support price	212.70	223.30	247.90	267.70	275.70	3.0
Milk						
target price--4/1/77-9/15/77.	134.10	140.80	4/149.20	4/162.90	167.60	2.9
9/16/77-3/31/78	---	---	4/155.90	4/167.60	172.60	3.0
Nonfat dry milk						
support price--4/1/77-9/15/77	790.00	827.00	4/887.00	4/901.60	913.70	1.34
9/16/77-3/31/78.	---	---	887.00	4/913.70	936.50	2.49
Butter						
support price--4/1/77-9/15/77	1,760.00	1,835.80	4/1,946.30	4/2,180.00	2,238.00	2.66
9/16/77-3/31/78	---	---	4/2,095.80	4/2,238.00	2,298.00	2.68
Cattle, live weight, orientation						
price 2/.	965.00	1,013.30	1,099.40	1,187.40	1,223.00	3.0
Hogs, carcass weight, basic price 2/	930.00	976.50	1,060.00	1,144.80	1,190.60	4.0

--- = not applicable.

1/ The target price represents the level the EC wants the market price to approximate. Threshold, or minimum import prices, are derived from target prices by subtracting transportation and other costs incurred between the point of entry and the area for which the target price is fixed. The target price for milk is the average amount that EC wishes the farmer to receive for whole milk delivered to the dairy. Support purchases, however, are made only for nonfat dry milk and butter (as well as some types of Italian cheese). Support prices, termed intervention prices by the EC, are the level at which the EC makes purchases to provide price protection to farmers. These are beginning season prices, subject in some cases to monthly increases. The 1977/78 marketing year for dairy products and cattle begins April 1; it begins November 1 for pork; July 1 for sugar and rapeseed; Aug. 1 for grain; and Sept. 1 for rice.

2/ The guide or orientation price for beef is used to determine the level at which support measures will be taken. The basic price for pork is also used for this purpose.

3/ Reference price.

4/ The period of application during 1975/76 and 1976/77 varied by a few days from the corresponding period in 1977/78.

age calls for a moderate average increase of 3 percent, compared with 7.5 percent in 1976/77. However, the impact of the new prices will vary substantially by member country since the common unit of account will be converted to national currencies at a specified green rate of exchange. The following discussion pertains only to the EC's farm price proposals as expressed in units of account.

The Commission's target price proposal for durum wheat for 1977/78 is 223.20 u.a. per metric ton, an increase of 2 percent from 1976/77. The intervention (support) price at 202.00 u.a. was left unchanged from the previous season. A producer subsidy was put at 50 u.a. per hectare.

Intervention prices for feed wheat and barley were both increased 3 percent to 119.50 u.a. per ton. The intervention price for corn was boosted 4.7 percent to 117.50 u.a. per ton. The larger price increase for corn still falls short of the EC's stated objective of a single support price for all feed grains in 1977/78 but does move closer to that goal. The EC's idea is to let the market determine the true value of the various feed grains based on their relative nutritional values. Such a policy is intended to encourage use of domestically produced wheat for feed as a substitute for imported feed grains, primarily corn. Proposed target prices of barley and corn were increased 4.7 percent to encourage domestic production. The proposed support price for soft wheat used for baking was raised to 135.00 u.a. per ton.

The Commission has proposed that the milk target price be held at 167.60 u.a. per ton during the first half of the marketing year but be raised 3 percent in the last half (9/16/77-3/31/78).² Despite surpluses of both butter and nonfat dry milk, proposed increases in the intervention price (to be effective in the second half of the marketing year) approximate 2.5 percent. A consumer subsidy on butter (up to 50 u.a. per 100 kilograms) and a subsidy on nonfat dry milk for use as animal feed (35 u.a. per 100 kilograms) are recommended to remain in force. Council acceptance of the Commission proposal to extend subsidies on butter and nonfat dry milk would continue to impact on imports of numerous commodities, particularly soybeans from the United States.

A 3-percent increase in the orientation price (see footnote 2, table 2) of adult cattle has been proposed by the Commission. This increase would push guide prices to 1,223.00 u.a. per ton. The basic price increase for slaughter hogs has been proposed at 4 percent—1,190.60 u.a. per ton carcass

weight—despite an expected peaking of the "hog cycle" in the EC in 1977.

EC Dairy Surpluses and Related Programs

Acting on instructions from the Council of Ministers, the EC Commission has submitted proposals aimed at reducing the surplus in the EC dairy sector. The EC estimates that it has a 10-percent chronic surplus in dairy production. Expenditures to support the dairy sector are by far the largest item in the EC budget.

The Commission's proposals for eliminating the chronic dairy surplus, tied in with recent farm price proposals, include the following: Premiums for withholding milk from the market; conversion of herds from dairy to beef (for a total of 1.25 million cows in 3 years); suspension of EC and national aid to the dairy sector for 3 years; a co-responsibility levy for the purpose of bringing about some producer participation in market risks; expansion of EC markets; and a tax on vegetable, fish, and marine fats and oils. Only a few details of these proposals are presented here.

To receive nonmarketing premiums, a dairy farmer must agree in writing to cease marketing milk for 5 years. Farmers who receive a premium for herd conversion from dairy to beef must begin the conversion within a specified period and achieve a certain level of progress in the conversion within 3 years. The 3-year suspension of national and Community aids would contain certain exemptions such as research on new dairy products and aids going to mountainous regions or other less-favored areas. A co-responsibility levy (marketing fee), currently being proposed at 2.5 percent of the milk price, would be applied to milk sold to dairy processing plants for use in promoting dairy products and subsidizing exports. Expansion of EC markets would include a variety of disposal programs. The proposed levy on vegetable, fish, and marine fats and oils would be on a par with the co-responsibility tax on milk with the objective of promoting use of EC butter by raising the price of vegetable oils.

The EC appears to be contemplating deletion of the proposal to tax vegetable, fish, and marine fats and oils (several other changes to the original proposals are also under discussion). Strong opposition to the levy has been expressed by the United States as such action would impose an indirect tax on soybeans. In the U.S.'s view, the tax circumvents the Community's commitment under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) not to place import charges on soybeans.

Dairy surpluses in the EC at the end of 1976 approximated 260,000 tons of butter and 1.1 million tons of nonfat dry milk (NFDM). The gap between production and utilization is expected to widen in

² Adjustments in the "green" rates referred to earlier are to be delayed for the dairy sector until September 16, 1977 rather than being applied at the beginning of the marketing year.

1977 with milk deliveries to dairy processing plants increasing some 3 to 4 percent, assuming non-recurrence of a drought. Consumer subsidies on butter and subsidies to promote feed use of NFDM will likely be continued in 1977. Reduced NFDM stocks in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada may offer some increased export opportunities for the EC.

During most of 1976, the EC operated a program for the compulsory purchase of surplus NFDM by EC feed manufacturers. Enforcement was made possible by requiring a deposit on imports of protein feed which was refunded after purchases of NFDM from intervention stocks. The purchasing requirements ended in October 1976 and the program was phased out by the end of February 1977 after 364,000 tons had been moved into feed use (the original goal was 400,000 tons). The United States, which is the major exporter of protein feed to the EC, had been seeking the elimination of the trade impediment created by the import deposit scheme. Although the United States was concerned with the adverse impact of the 1976 program, a larger concern was that the EC would adopt similar measures in the future since large surpluses of NFDM are likely for a number of years.

As part of its program to reduce the NFDM surplus, in March 1977 the EC opened a standing tender for the sale of about 260,000 tons of this product, at prices competitive with soybean meal and other proteins.

EC Modifies Beef Import System

The EC, which has sharply curtailed imports of beef for several years, has once again modified its beef import system. This new program went into effect April 1, 1977 and strengthens the variable levy system for beef imports. The new rules provide that when internal EC prices fall to 90 percent of the guide (orientation) price, the percentage of the basic levy applied can increase to 114 percent. Only if internal market prices rise to 106 percent or more of the guide prices will no levy be applied. A scale of levies applies between these two extremes. Under the previous levy system, no provisions were made for increasing the levies over 100 percent of the basic levy when market prices fell below guide prices.

Levies will be adjusted monthly under the new system. The EC will continue to import 38,500 metric tons, product weight, of frozen beef and veal duty free in 1977 under a GATT quota. In addition, 25,000 tons of beef for corning will be imported in 1977 levy free while an additional 50,000 tons for processing purposes will be subject to a levy not to exceed 55 percent of the basic levy. Under the Lome Convention, the EC will import 27,500 tons

of beef during 1977 from the ACP's—free of customs duties. The EC will collect only 10 percent of the variable levy paid on these imports from the ACP's. Although this is the first time since 1974 that the EC has provided special arrangements for importing beef for processing, the net effect of the new program is to give the EC greater leverage in controlling beef and veal prices on internal markets.

Multilateral Trade Negotiations and EC-U.S. Trade Relations

Progress in the "Tokyo Round" of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) has been painfully slow. One of the major hurdles with the EC has been its insistence that separate negotiations be carried out on agriculture. Conversely, the United States had steadfastly argued for the linking of agricultural and nonagricultural negotiations. Although disagreement persists, the EC and the United States did come to a "working arrangement" permitting substantive discussion within the grain, dairy, and meat subgroups of the agricultural group as well as in other forums.

Both the United States and the EC, as well as several other countries, have tabled tariff-cutting proposals at Geneva. The U.S. proposal seeks to reduce both agricultural and nonagricultural duties within the range in which the largest volume of trade and largest number of rates now occur (5-15 percent) with the overall aim of reducing duties by 50 to 60 percent. The proposal tabled by the EC involves four steps, with each step reducing the duty by the same percentage as its ad valorem rate. However, the EC proposal does not apply to agricultural commodities.

Although the MTN's Trade Negotiating Committee did adopt in late 1976 a proposal to establish a framework improvement group, which would improve the international framework of world trade, supply access, and numerous other undertakings, negotiators seemed to be treading water until new U.S. administration officials and new EC Council officials were installed.

Effective April 23, 1976, the United States imposed countervailing duties against imports of frozen boneless beef from the EC. The duty was set at 21.3 cents per pound, equal to the amount of the export subsidy that the EC pays. Export subsidies by the EC had been progressively raised since June 1975 but have been drastically reduced since the imposition of the countervailing duty.

On November 26, 1976, the United States announced a partial restoration of duties on certain EC brandies (mainly French cognac) valued at over \$9.00 per gallon. A 2-year agreement that had reduced the duty on brandies, with the objective of encouraging EC trade concession for U.S. poultry,

expired July 1. The U.S. was subsequently unable to persuade the EC to alter the variable levies on poultry so that a partial restoration of duties seemed appropriate.

EC's Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreements and Membership Expansion

The EC concluded numerous economic cooperation and trade agreements with foreign countries in 1976. This activity is part of the EC's long-term policy of strengthening relations with nations with whom EC member countries have had traditionally close ties. Conclusions of these arrangements have proceeded independently of both the MTN negotiations in Geneva and the proposed new economic order being discussed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

EC international agreements giving preferences on agricultural commodities have been classified into four broad groups: (1) Members of the Lome Convention; (2) non-EC countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea; (3) developed countries other than the United States and the non-EC developed Mediterranean countries; and (4) all other countries.³

The Lome Convention, which became fully operative in April 1976, regulates trade and economic relations between the EC and 52 ACP's—nearly all of which are former colonies of EC member countries. Included in the Convention are provisions for EC financial, technical, and industrial cooperation as well as for trade cooperation. New features of the trade provisions beneficial to the ACP's are elimination of duties on most exports to the EC, stabilization of export earnings on commodities shipped to the EC (STABEX), and the setting of quotas and guaranteed minimum prices for sugar sold to the EC. Trade concessions granted by the EC will permit an estimated 94 percent of the value of all ACP farm goods to enter free of duties and equivalent charges. Some of the remaining 6 percent CAP-regulated agricultural commodities receive more favorable treatment than is extended to other third country suppliers. Major agricultural commodities supplied to the EC by the ACP countries are coffee, tea, cocoa and spices (collectively accounting for about one-half of the \$3.6 billion total in 1975), and sugar, fruits and vegetables, fats and oils, oilseeds, and natural fibers.

STABEX—the system for stabilizing export earnings—provides for government-to-government transfer of funds in the form of loans or grants when specified declines in export earnings of spe-

cific commodities occur. Ten principal agricultural commodities, along with 17 products from the principal commodities and wood products and iron ore, are covered by STABEX. The relatively moderate amount of 375 million u.a. has been set up for 5 years. For 1975, 72 million u.a. was disbursed with nearly half going for loans to four countries for crude timber. Outright grants were made to various countries for coffee, cotton, peanuts, crude skins, oilcake, bananas, and cocoa.

The EC policy toward Mediterranean countries is intended to harmonize various existing trading arrangements and agreements of association of Mediterranean countries with the Community. Negotiations have been difficult because of the animosity of some of the non-EC Mediterranean countries toward one another, as well as concern on the part of France and Italy regarding outside competition. The agreements reached are not seen as having impaired the CAP since sensitive competitive products from the areas are subject to import certificates and security deposits, or minimum import prices. The United States and other third countries have raised objections within the GATT to aspects of the Mediterranean Policy that result in restrictive trade practices.

Two of the Mediterranean countries—Greece and Turkey—are associate members of the EC. Greece is now negotiating for full membership in the EC and hopes to achieve this goal by 1984 (in lieu of a full customs union with the EC by the mid-1980's and eventual membership). Turkey is currently seeking more favorable access to EC markets within her associate membership status. Both countries currently enjoy a substantial degree of free access to EC markets.

Additional Mediterranean agreements include those with the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia); the Mashreq countries (Egypt, Syria, and Jordan with discussion in process on Lebanon); and Israel, Spain, Malta and Cyprus. Tariff concessions of varying magnitudes were granted by the EC for an array of commodities, particularly for fruits and vegetables. The present EC-Spain agreement does not apply to trade between Spain and the EC-3; negotiations for a new agreement have been held sporadically since July 1973. Spain views itself as a future member of the EC, possibly being admitted by 1980.

The EC has agreements with a number of developed countries. All of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) have entered into a bilateral free-trade agreement with the EC which calls for gradual reciprocal dismantling of industrial tariffs. Most of these tariffs will be eliminated by July 1, 1977 at which time the EFTA countries and the EC will be joined in a single industrial free trade area.

³For a detailed discussion of these agreements, see *Foreign Agriculture*, Feb. 21, 1977 (pp. 2-4, 11, 12), Feb. 28, 1977 (pp. 6-8, 12), Mar. 7, 1977 (pp. 6-8, 16). For. Agr. Serv., U.S. Dept. of Agr. Wash., D.C.

Although the EC and EFTA countries have pledged themselves to the harmonious development of their agricultural trade, unprocessed agricultural products—with a few exceptions—are not regulated by the agreements. The agricultural component of processed foodstuffs will continue to be protected after July 1, 1977, while protective duties on the industrial components will nearly all be eliminated.

A framework agreement for commercial and economic cooperation was signed by the EC and Canada in July 1976. The agreement is expected to have minimal impact on EC-Canadian trade in the foreseeable future. The United Kingdom was instrumental several years ago in gaining concessions for New Zealand shipments of butter and cheese to the United Kingdom. Selected other EC agreements include a trade agreement with Yugoslavia, cooperation agreements with India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh, and bilateral agreements with Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Uruguay.

The EC introduced a Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) in 1971. Virtually all industrial goods from eligible countries enter the EC duty-free, up to specified amounts. Some processed or semiprocessed agricultural products receive partial or total exemption from customs charges. During 1977, nearly 300 agricultural products, most of them processed, are covered by the EC's GSP. More than 100 countries are eligible to participate.

Despite the myriad of trade, economic, and other agreements which the EC has entered into, most restrictions on U.S. trade to the Community are directly connected to the CAP. The situation is not expected to change in the foreseeable future. Commodities most affected by the EC's preferential trading arrangements and of trade interest to the United States appear to be tobacco, citrus, and processed fruits and vegetables.

Policy Developments in Other Western European Countries

Austria—The Market Regulation Act, governing marketing operations in the grain, dairy, and live-stock sectors, was extended for a two-year period in mid-1976. Attempts to reform the legislation, in order to avoid surpluses in soft wheat and milk, have been thwarted by farm interests in Parliament. These interests are opposed to rigorous production, marketing, and/or other controls which might lessen producer incomes. The Government is encouraging increased production of high-protein wheat in an attempt to take advantage of export markets and to lessen surplus soft wheat production.

Finland—Surpluses of grain, cheese, butter, and eggs have troubled Finland's agricultural sector.

Termination of a soil bank system, operative between 1969 and 1975, has made additional land resources available for production. The 2-week strike by Finnish foodstuffs workers in March-April 1976 caused additional temporary difficulties in agriculture such as dumping of skim milk, delays in sale of slaughter animals, and feed shortages.

Greece—Numerous agricultural policy changes were carried out by Greece during 1976. Many commodity price supports were increased from year-earlier levels. Most direct subsidies were increased and a new subsidy was introduced for veal. Supplemental import levies—either as a countervailing duty to cover price differentials or as a set fee—continued to be used effectively in controlling the volume of imported commodities. Quantitative controls are also imposed on the import and export of various agricultural commodities. Controls on imports are designed to conserve foreign exchange and to stimulate domestic production. Export controls are designed to influence domestic prices.

A Public Investment Program for agriculture was announced in early 1976. Among other investments, the plan will appropriate funds for agricultural electrification, rural roads, and land consolidation. Substantial Government funds will also be available to improve agricultural productivity in field and horticultural crops and various other activities. The Government's new agricultural policy was announced in November 1976 and includes measures to (1) distribute specified areas of arable or cultivable land to landless farmers; (2) initiate a program to encourage maximum utilization of communal or privately owned land; and (3) promotion of a law providing increased financial incentives to encourage greater land consolidation.

Norway—Representatives of farmers' organizations and the Norwegian Government completed negotiations in April 1976 on a 1976-78 Agricultural Price and Policy Agreement. The agreement will increase average farm income through higher retail prices of products and Government subsidies. Emphasis has been put on increasing the income of the low-income farmers and on the social aspects of the agreement, (i.e., paid vacations and paid temporary help for dairy farmers).

Discussions are being held on Government reports which contain proposals for increasing agricultural production and self-sufficiency as well as farm income. Self-sufficiency in food supplies is proposed to rise from 32 percent at present to 44 percent by 1990. More land is to be brought under cultivation. Income objectives will continue to include the leveling out of agricultural income between districts and different farm sizes as well as the achievement of economic and social stan-

dards for farmers equal to those of industrial workers. Problems associated with the program being discussed include the possibility of overproduction and overinvestment brought about by higher farm prices. Rising land prices, higher retail food prices, and heavier taxes for payment of direct subsidies to farmers are additional factors for debate and consideration.

Portugal—The Government appears to be in firm control of agrarian reform procedures, and land takeovers are being brought to an end. Plans are to increase Government investment in agriculture and forestry by 25 percent to 6.4 billion escudos in 1977. Expanded production is planned for feed grains, oilseeds, pulses, and tobacco, while cotton production will be initiated.

In the livestock sector, priority will be given to expanding intensive feeding systems for both cattle and hogs. Substantial amounts of Government credit have already been extended to cattle and hog farmers for improvement of breeding stock, production facilities, and feed purchases.

Spain—The Government continued a comprehensive price system for agricultural commodities during 1976 similar to that in effect in the EC. Traditional subsidies applied to the procurement of inputs (select seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, machinery, registered breeding stock, and other selected items) were maintained. Several new subsidies introduced in 1976 were designed to expand the beef herd—4,000 pesetas (nearly \$60) for the first calf dropped by a beef or beef-dairy breed cow—and to carry out an integrated program for improvement of farms and production methods—a maximum of 150,000 pesetas (\$2,242) per farm. Storage premiums were continued for grains and feeds, and premiums were paid to producers whose

calf and lamb carcasses met certain characteristics. A total of 24 billion pesetas (\$359 million) in official credits were made available in 1976 for a wide range of activities designed to slow down the rate of inflation by stabilizing basic food products.

Sweden—The present 3-year farm program, scheduled to expire June 20, 1977, has been extended 1 year. Under the farm program, agriculture is compensated biannually for increased costs to keep returns for labor and capital in line with nonfarm income. For the period of July 1, 1976-June 30, 1977, the Swedish Government decided that compensation should be given in the form of higher prices on grains, dairy products, and meat. The compensation will be equally split between Government budgetary outlays and consumers. The new Government is expected to give greater emphasis to the "family farm" concept and to support land policies which would prevent the merger of efficient individual family farms, encourage farm owners to cultivate and reside on the farm, and minimize the extent to which good agricultural land is diverted to nonfarm use.

Switzerland—An ordinance titled the Federal Law Government Land Management was defeated in a referendum vote in July 1976. The proposed Federal ordinance, which was to serve as a basis for State (Canton) ordinances, was concerned with soaring land prices, preservation of scenic areas, pollution, and regulation of land use. One aspect of land use control was to preserve agricultural land in order to boost Switzerland's agricultural self-sufficiency. Defeat of the ordinance is attributed in part to lack of information about provisions of the bill. Farmers seemed to be apprehensive about the expropriation provisions. A revision of the proposed law is not expected to be ready for another referendum vote until sometime in 1978. (*Reed E. Friend*)

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Summary—Western Europe's economic recovery lost its momentum prematurely toward the end of 1976 after getting off to a brisk start in late 1975. While continued real economic growth is expected during 1977 in most countries, the rate of increase will probably be less than in 1976. On the basis of this trend, and abstracting from other influences, U.S. farm exports to the area may continue to expand, but at a slower rate than in 1976.

The faltering growth rate is attributed to a number of developments. Consumer spending during the second half of 1976 increased at a decidedly slower rate than during the first half in most of Western Europe. Inventory buildup during the latter part of the year also turned relatively sluggish.

Responding to the slowdown in demand, industrial production leveled off in several of the countries. These adverse developments dim prospects for vigorous growth this year and are compounded by continued nagging problems of unemployment, balance of payments, and inflation. The economic situation and outlook vary widely among Western European countries.

West Germany's Growth Strongest

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) forecasts an overall real economic growth rate of only 2.5 percent for Western Europe in 1977, compared with the 1976 increase of

3.8 percent. The Organization anticipates that the combined EC will likewise achieve a modest 2.5 percent advance. This compares with the EC's own slightly more optimistic forecast of 3-percent growth.

Table 3, based mainly on OECD December 1976 forecasts, presents detailed information on expected real growth of gross domestic product (GDP) among Western European nations. On the whole, however, forecasts by the national governments of European countries, as well as by private research organizations, are somewhat more optimistic than the OECD in predicting economic growth trends for 1977.

Front runner among the larger Western European economies is *West Germany*. As a major market for all neighboring countries, Germany plays a central role in European economic activity. Opinions differ, however, concerning the probable rate of West Germany's 1977 growth. The OECD predicts a real GDP growth of only 3.5 percent—assuming no major economic policy changes—compared with the 1976 hefty 5.5 percent increase. Several German research institutes and the prestigious German Council of Economic Experts view the situation more optimistically. Pointing to a sharp pickup in foreign and domestic orders for capital equipment in late 1976, these groups anticipate a real growth of anywhere from 4.5 to 5.5 percent.

The outlook for *France* is somewhat less favorable. The 1976 upswing started vigorously, partly because of tax incentives for private investment. Although the final GDP increase for 1976 was 5 percent, demand slackened after midyear. Stern measures to brake inflationary price increases and hold down the soaring balance of payments deficit were also partly responsible for the continuing slow pace of economic recovery. Although the French Government hopes to achieve a 4.5-percent real growth this year, the more cautious OECD looks for a rise of only 3 percent. In early 1977 business confidence appeared to have picked up somewhat.

The *United Kingdom's* recovery also lost impetus in midyear after a promising start early in 1976. Despite the potential for livelier private investment, overall demand remains weak. An output growth of only 1.5 percent in 1977 appears likely, compared with last year's 1 percent.

Italy responded to severe inflation and balance of payments problems with an austerity package which included tighter credit, increased taxes on several items, and measures to shift resources to the investment sector. These belt-tightening moves may result in a zero real growth rate this year or a small drop in GDP, following a respectable 4.5-percent increase in 1976.

Three countries on Europe's northern tier—*Norway*, *Sweden*, and *Finland*—will apparently buck the general trend and achieve higher growth rates in 1977. Norway, cashing in on its large North Sea oil reserves, will probably have the biggest GDP gain of any industrial nation at 7 percent.

Inflationary Trends Improve

On the brighter side, most Western European economies are expected to have lower inflation rates in 1977 than in 1976. However, wide variations among the rates of different countries will continue, making it difficult, if not impossible, to achieve stable rates of exchange among the European currencies. The improved price performance is attributed mainly to the continuation of generally weakened demand in most of Western Europe.

Considering the area as a whole, consumer prices may rise 9.5 percent in 1977, a slight improvement over the 1976 10.3-percent increase.

Among the larger countries, *West Germany* is expected once again to achieve the lowest inflation rate—about 4 percent (table 4).

The *French* Government, concerned by 10-percent inflation last year, as already noted, has taken vigorous measures including price controls, selective tax measures, and a slowdown in growth of the money supply. The Government hopes to bring the 1977 annual rate of inflation down to 6.5 percent. According to the OECD, however, France will experience more than an 8.7 percent rise in consumer prices for 1977 as a whole.

Italy will continue to grapple with serious inflationary pressures in 1977. The increase in consumer prices may be held down to 14-15 percent, provided the current austerity measures prove effective. The sharp depreciation of the *lira* in 1976 contributed to the general inflation, reinforcing price increases for petroleum and other major imports.

The *United Kingdom*, also using austerity measures to control inflation, may succeed in cutting its annual price increases from 15 percent in 1976 to about 10 to 13 percent in 1977.

Lower rates of inflation are expected in all other Western European countries, except *Greece* (unchanged), and perhaps *Switzerland*, which already has the lowest rate in Europe (2 percent in 1976).

Throughout the *European Community*, food prices increased more rapidly than general consumer prices in 1976. This may reflect the big increase in EC farm support prices for most grains and livestock products. In the *United Kingdom*, food prices shot up by 21 percent, compared with a 15-percent rise in general consumer prices; the big

Table 4--Index of West European countries' consumer prices, food prices, and wages, 1974-76, and expenditures for food as percentage of private consumption expenditures, 1974

Country	Consumer prices			Food prices			Wages			Expenditures on food, beverages, and tobacco as percentage of total private consumption expenditures, 1974 2/		
	12-month rate of change			12-month rate of change			12-month rate of change			12-month rate of change		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
European Community	133	150	168	128	143	164	178	210	(Sept.) 240	11.5		28.0
Belgium	128	142	160	129	144	164	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		25.9
Luxembourg	136	152	173	141	157	183	169	198	(Oct.) 236	14.9		25.8
France	127	135	142	124	130	137	151	165	(3rd Q) 176	5.8		27.8
Germany, West	146	171	216	150	179	231	191	241	(Sept.) 315	26.8		3/41.0
Italy	137	151	170	129	139	159	169	192	(Nov.) 213	8.4		26.4
Netherlands	142	156	178	146	161	188	186	223	(Oct.) 257	11.1		30.1
Denmark	154	186	232	160	195	243	191	246	(Mar.) 272	22.5		3/44.2
Ireland	148	184	227	165	207	267	169	220	(Oct.) 268	16.8		31.2
United Kingdom												
Other Western Europe	131	142	155	128	137	146	156	187	(Oct.) 208	10.1		3/32.4
Austria	148	174	207	149	180	222	188	227	(1st Q) 264	14.1		36.6
Finland	158	179	211	169	189	220	174	217	(2nd Q) 273	30.0		43.2
Greece	134	150	167	132	152	166	159	190	(3rd Q) 228	18.9		29.4
Norway	175	202	267	173	214	288	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		3/46.6
Portugal	151	177	222	151	177	221	210	275	(May) 290	16.5		36.7
Spain	134	147	167	134	150	174	149	171	(Oct.) 206	12.8		28.0
Sweden	136	145	148	133	141	140	144	155	(Sept.) 157	1.4		5/28.7
Switzerland												

n.a. = not available; Q = quarter.

1/ 1976 data are for the latest month (November, unless indicated otherwise). Data for 1973 and 1974 are yearly averages.

2/ The comparable figure for the United States in 1974 is 23.0 percent (BRS estimate).

3/ 1973.

4/ October.

5/ As percent of disposable income, 1969.

Source: OECD.

food increase reflects removal of some national food subsidies, further alinement of prices with those of the original EC members, and the cumulative impact of currency devaluations. Most non-EC countries (notably Norway and Austria) experienced less inflation in food prices than in general consumer prices. In Switzerland, food prices actually declined slightly.

More detail on consumer price indexes, food prices, and wages, as well as on expenditures for food (including beverages and tobacco) as a percent of private consumption expenditures, is provided in table 4.

Unemployment Continues Serious

Failure of the economic recovery to gather steam has worsened an already unsatisfactory unemployment situation throughout most of Western Europe.

In many countries, such as *France, the United Kingdom, and Italy*, the labor force appears to be growing faster than new jobs. The OECD forecasts an unusually high unemployment rate—as much as 6 percent—in *West Germany* by later this year, mainly because of a net increase in the labor force combined with the expected slower economic growth rate. This would represent a substantial increase over the 4.5-percent unemployment rate of late 1976.

France's unemployment rate is also likely to increase to about 5 percent later this year. The United Kingdom, whose unemployment rate passed 6 percent in late 1976, may reach 6.5 percent during 1977. Increased unemployment also appears likely in *Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Denmark, and Finland*.

Payments Balances More Favorable

In 1976, most Western European countries experienced a deterioration in their balance of current accounts (table 5). Only *West Germany* achieved a marginal increase in its surplus among the larger nations.

In 1977, however, the slackening of the rate of recovery will probably weaken demand for imports. This should help most Western European countries achieve more favorable payments balances.

France's current account moved from a slight deficit in 1975 to a heavy deficit in 1976, possibly

as high as \$6 billion. Big purchases of capital equipment and increased imports of petroleum and raw materials contributed to the huge deficit. In 1977, weakening demand may bring the deficit to a more manageable level, in the \$3-\$4 billion range.

The United Kingdom, after several years of damaging deficits (\$3.3 billion in 1976), can look forward to a much smaller one—about \$1.3 billion—in 1977, according to preliminary estimates. British exports should reap benefits from the recent depreciations of the pound. Rapid development of off-shore North Sea oil deposits, meanwhile, is counted on to reduce Britain's imports. *Italy* could swing from a \$2.9 billion deficit in 1976 to a small surplus in 1977.

Western Europe's countries with surpluses—*Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland*—will all enjoy larger surpluses. Most of the smaller countries will continue to run relatively large deficits. Among the causes are high fuel import costs and, in some cases, failure of exports to develop because of the slackening of demand in their major markets.

U.S. Farm Sales to Rise

Continued economic growth in Western Europe—although at a slower pace than 1976—should translate into a further expansion of U.S. farm exports in 1977.

The two largest European farm markets for the United States, the *Netherlands and West Germany*, can be expected to increase their purchases, both because of shortages induced by the 1976 drought and continued economic recovery. The trend of U.S. sales to the *United Kingdom and Italy*, third and fourth largest U.S. markets in Western Europe, is more difficult to assess because of the failure of their economic recoveries to develop. Nevertheless, U.S. exports of feed grains and other feed ingredients should continue at high levels because of the needs of the livestock sector in both countries, particularly in *Italy*. *Spain*, fifth U.S. market, is expected to step up purchases, also because of increased demand for feed grains and soybeans. France will undoubtedly expand its imports because of severe drought-induced shortages of feed grains, potatoes, and other crops. (*Harold A. McNitt*)

PRICES

World farm commodity prices, which had trended down throughout 1975, increased moderately in 1976. By December 1976, the Dow Jones

Commodity Spot Index, a composite of key internationally traded farm commodities, was 360, compared with 293 a year earlier (1950=100). The aver-

Table 5--International reserves and balance of payments on current account, West European countries, 1973-77

Country	International reserves <u>1/</u>					Balance of payments on current account				
	:					:				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
				<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>				<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
	Million dollars					Million dollars				
European Community										
Belgium-Luxembourg.	5,100	5,345	5,797	5,206		1,400	700	300	-250	-250
France.	8,529	8,852	12,593	9,728		-680	-6,000	-65	-6,000	-3,800
Germany, West	33,171	32,398	31,034	34,799		4,540	9,600	3,900	4,000	5,000
Italy	6,436	6,941	4,774	6,654		-2,420	-7,800	-553	-2,850	400
Netherlands	6,547	6,957	7,109	7,387		1,750	1,600	1,600	2,000	2,750
Denmark	1,324	935	877	915		-496	-910	-512	-1,650	-1,450
Ireland	1,025	1,267	1,532	1,837		-214	-708	-50	-200	-200
United Kingdom.	6,476	6,939	5,459	4,230		-2,280	-8,800	-3,703	-3,300	-1,250
Other Western Europe										
Austria	2,874	3,430	4,439	4,410		-354	-471	-312	-1,150	-1,100
Finland	619	634	470	498		-428	-1,212	-2,175	-1,000	-1,200
Greece	1,047	936	931	4/935		-1,188	-1,238	-999	-900	-950
Norway	1,575	1,929	2,237	2,229		-347	-1,007	-2,481	-3,500	-2,750
Portugal	2,839	2,354	1,534	5/1,260		547	-829	-736	-1,150	-1,100
Spain	6,772	6,485	6,090	4/5,334		558	-3,146	-3,477	-3,800	-3,200
Sweden	2,529	1,736	3,077	2,491		1,133	-936	-1,585	-1,600	-1,500
Switzerland	8,520	9,011	10,428	12,993		279	171	2,586	3,900	4,200

1/ Includes foreign exchange, special drawing rights, gold, and reserve position in the International Monetary Fund at the end of year except as noted.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecast.

4/ November.

5/ October.

Sources: OECD, IMF.

age increase for 1976 was nearly 10 percent, with the index rising to 336. Stronger prices for oilseeds and oilmeals, coffee, cocoa beans, and tobacco explain most of the increase.

In Western Europe, prices of imported grains, which had begun to recede in 1975, continued to decline in 1976, largely reflecting relatively large global supplies. As indicated in table 6, average annual wheat and corn prices per ton in Rotterdam declined by \$9.00 and \$11.00, respectively. Favorable import prices in some West European countries have resulted in higher purchases, somewhat ameliorating a low supply of grains caused by the drought. However, EC import levies on both wheat and corn increased during 1976, largely offsetting the lower import prices. EC domestic market prices were sharply higher in 1976, due in part to the drought (table 7).

International soybean prices, on the other hand, regained strength in 1976, but remained below the historically high prices experienced in 1973 and 1974. U.S. No. 2 soybeans averaged \$231 per ton in 1976, about 5 percent above 1975. Tight supplies of both soybeans and soybean meal in the world market and increased requirements for imported protein in Western Europe forced a higher price, a tendency that continued into 1977.

World coffee prices soared to record levels in 1976, reflecting worldwide tight supplies. The price of Ivory Coast Robusta at Le Havre surged to a 1976 average of \$2,412 per ton, 80 percent above 1975. Although the impact of the higher import price was felt at the retail level, there was no perceptible decline in coffee consumption in 1976 in many countries in Western Europe. However, experts are projecting further price increases in 1977 and a likely decline in retail sales. In the United Kingdom—which has a traditionally tea-drinking population, and where consumers enjoy a tea subsidy—high coffee prices have already met consumer resistance.

Sugar prices in Western Europe dropped sharply, largely because of abundant world supplies. In the United Kingdom, the decline represented a dramatic turnaround compared with 1975, and reflected a more traditional supply arrangement between the U.K. and the ACP countries of the Lome Convention. In 1975, the United Kingdom had agreed to purchase ACP raw sugar at over \$200 per ton above the EC guaranteed price for ACP sugar. But in 1976, the U.K. contract prices declined by nearly 50 percent. Prices for refined sugar on the Paris Exchange were also down. At \$361 per ton during January-October 1976, they were around 30 percent lower than during the same period in 1975.

The Danish export price of bacon (determined largely by demand in the United Kingdom, and a major factor affecting Danish producer prices for

hogs) reached near-record levels in 1976. On the London Exchange bacon prices averaged about \$1,900 per ton in 1976. Higher prices in Denmark reflected a decline in Danish hog numbers and increasing processing costs. Danish export prices are expected to decline in 1977, as total EC supplies increase. In December 1976, hog numbers in the EC were 3.7 percent above the previous year.

Danish butter export prices and exports declined from 1975 levels but remained relatively high in 1976. Declining consumption in the United Kingdom (Denmark's major export market for butter), and oversupply in Denmark explained most of the decline. The drop in consumption in the United Kingdom resulted from a gradual phasing out of national consumer subsidies with concurrent increases in butter prices. Partly because of competition from New Zealand in the British market, Denmark is seeking to diversify its export markets for butter.

The price of U.S. tobacco in Western Europe was also up in 1976. The higher U.S. prices reflected escalating U.S. loan rates which increased loan stocks about 50 percent to 667 million pounds in 1976/77.

Potato prices, which increased sharply in some areas of Western Europe in 1975, continued to rise in 1976 as a result of another poor crop. Hikes in potato prices occurred in nearly all major producing countries, especially in the EC. The decline in French potato output, in addition to forcing up domestic prices to record levels, triggered an embargo on exports of table-stock potatoes and temporary liberalization of imports. Prices dropped by nearly half between the start of 1977 and mid-March, due in part to increased supplies from imports. Low yields in the United Kingdom resulted in upping the market prices by nearly 40 percent.

Vegetable prices increased sharply in all the drought affected countries. As an indication of the magnitude of the rise in prices, cabbage prices were nearly double a year earlier in the United Kingdom, at the peak of the drought in August. Prices of cauliflower were more than 50 percent higher, and prices of tomatoes, lettuce, and cucumbers were about one-third higher.

Cattle and beef prices strengthened in many countries of Western Europe along with feed and forage prices. In several EC countries, notably France, the EC scheme of public intervention and subsidized private storage kept beef prices from dropping. Increased beef supplies would otherwise have entered the market due to drought-caused distress slaughter of cattle.

Prices for Irish cattle remained strong in 1976, averaging one-third above 1975. Higher prices of cattle and calves were largely due to an earlier decline in animal numbers which resulted in a

Table 6--West European import prices of selected agricultural products, 1971-1976

Commodity	Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
- - Dollars per metric ton - -							
Wheat	U.S. No. 2 hard winter, ordinary : c.i.f., Rotterdam	66	76	143	200	150	141
Corn	U.S. No. 3, yellow, c.i.f., Rotterdam	63	63	106	147	134	123
Soybeans.	U.S. No. 2, c.i.f., Rotterdam	126	140	290	277	220	231
Soybean meal.	U.S. 44 percent, c.i.f., Rotterdam	102	129	307	184	157	199
Cotton	U.S. SM 1-1/16, c.i.f., North : European ports	774	785	1,393	1,377	1,315	1,761
Sugar, raw.	U.K. contract price to Commonwealth : sugar producing countries, U.K. ports	234	269	267	655	582	298
Coffee.	Robusta, Ivory Coast, ex-warehouse : Le Havre	904	1,004	1,132	1,260	1,340	2,412
Cocoa beans	Ghana, c.i.f., North Sea ports	559	665	1,382	2,226	1,454	2,190
Bacon	Danish A-1, London Exchange	905	980	1,452	1,644	1,763	<u>1/1,874</u>
Cheese.	Cheddar, New Zealand, wholesale, : London	785	1,160	1,106	1,308	1,529	1,873
Butter.	Danish, salted, London Exchange	1,266	1,218	1,086	1,386	1,889	1,724
Tobacco	Total U.S. unmanufactured leaf, : c.i.f., West German ports	2,417	2,368	2,384	2,697	2,928	<u>1/3,402</u>

1/ January-October.

Sources: IMF, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), FAS, and National Statistics.

Table 7--Changes in selected West European producer and wholesale prices
December, 1975-1976

Product and country	Price description	December 1975	December 1976	Change from December 1975 to December 1976
		- Dollars per ton -		Percent
Soft wheat				
France	Wholesale price	137	165	+20
West Germany	do.	152	208	+37
Italy	do.	147	147	0
Spain	Producer price	<u>1</u> /142	<u>1</u> /178	<u>1</u> /+25
Barley				
France	Wholesale price	126	155	+23
West Germany	do.	139	195	+40
United Kingdom	do.	102	130	+27
Corn				
France	Wholesale price	129	162	+25
Italy	do.	135	170	+26
Portugal	Producer price	<u>1</u> /194	<u>1</u> /171	<u>1</u> /-12
Greece	do.	159	150	-6
Potatoes				
West Germany	Producer price	100	155	+55
United Kingdom	do.	188	242	+29
Netherlands	do.	152	174	+14
Steers (live weight)				
Denmark	Wholesale price	927	1,105	+19
West Germany	do.	1,267	1,596	+26
United Kingdom	do.	872	986	+13
Hogs (live weight)				
West Germany	Wholesale price	1,014	1,175	+16
Netherlands	do.	959	1,021	+6
Denmark	do.	862	1,185	+37
United Kingdom	do.	926	898	-3
Broilers (live weight)				
West Germany	Producer price	501	695	+39
Italy	do.	692	688	-1
United Kingdom	Wholesale price	524	661	+26
Butter				
West Germany	Wholesale price	2,332	3,195	+37
Netherlands	do.	2,170	2,980	+37
United Kingdom	do.	1,567	1,865	+19
Denmark	do.	2,111	2,893	+37

1/ Annual averages and annual rate of change.

Sources: Agra-Europe, FAS, and national statistics.

drop of approximately 30 percent in 1976 marketings. Despite relatively high cattle prices in Ireland, much beef was sold to the intervention (price support) agency. Some of these stocks were sold to the USSR at 28 cents per pound—about 60 cents per pound below Irish retail prices.

The Austrian cattle industry recovered from its 1975 crisis when traditional exports to Italy were cut off. The improvement in prices reflected a Government's beef disposal scheme, the opening of new export markets, and a partial relaxation of EC trade restrictions.

This limited EC relaxation on beef imports had only a nominal effect on prices. The lifting of restrictions on quantities of beef imports into the EC, effective April 1, 1977, is not likely to have a stronger price-reducing influence in 1977 since the level of import levies that can be applied has been raised.

According to the EC, prices of animal feeds rose sharply in 1976 in all member states compared with prices in 1975; prices either declined or increased only moderately in 1975. Countries with highly devalued currencies had the highest price hikes. These countries were Italy, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.

Food prices rose higher than the general rate of inflation in most West European countries (see chapter on General Economic Situation). This development was markedly apparent in the United Kingdom in the last half of 1976 and early part of 1977. The January 1977 retail food index rose 4

percent over December 1976. The major contributing factors include depreciation of the pound sterling, higher milk prices (raised to finance drought aid to dairy farmers), reduction in cheese subsidies, and phasing out of national butter subsidies.

Despite the rapid increase in food prices, farm organizations in the United Kingdom have been attempting to pressure the Government to devalue the "green pound" further. (Devaluation of the green pound results in higher farm prices. Since EC-regulated farm prices are expressed in units of account, devaluation of the British green currency requires more pounds to be paid out to the farmers under the revised exchange rates.) The Government has argued that a major devaluation would fuel inflation by sending food prices even higher.

Indications are that in the United Kingdom consumption of red meats, potatoes, butter and cheese has declined because of higher prices. In Sweden, where retail prices of key foods, including beef and pork, had been frozen between 1973 and 1976, consumption of beef and pork increased rapidly. However, the price freeze was partially lifted in July 1976 and certain consumer subsidies were reduced. Further cuts in Swedish consumer subsidies are expected in 1977. A 2-month general price freeze went into effect on April 1, 1977. In the longer run, however, a situation similar to that in the United Kingdom, namely reduced consumption of beef and pork, is expected to occur. (*Marshall H. Cohen*)

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Grain

The small West European grain crop and the reduced supply of other feeds during the 1976/77 marketing year have resulted not only in a sharp rise in West European imports of grain, but also in a sizable curtailment of exports from Western Europe, particularly from the countries of the EC that traditionally have surpluses.

As of late March, it was estimated that EC grain exports to third countries will decline from over 12 million tons in 1975/76 to 5.2 million tons in 1976/77. Wheat exports were projected to drop by half to 4.2 million tons, while coarse grain exports of 1.0 million tons (compared with a 1975/76 level of 4.3 million tons) were expected to be the lowest in a decade.

The drop in EC exports is due largely to a substantial decline in the volume of French exports, since most of the EC sales of grain to third countries originate from France. Traditionally, France is

also an important supplier of grain to its EC partners. This year, however, those EC members that normally depend on France for a sizable share of their imports of grain have had to look to other foreign sources, including the United States.

The Community's total grain imports from non-members should rise to more than 32 million tons, up one-third from a year earlier, while imports of wheat should drop by about 1 million tons to 4.6 million. For all of Western Europe, imports of grain (excluding intra-EC trade) could be around 42.5 million tons, compared with 31 million in 1975/76. The increase in net West European imports of grain would be more than 18 million tons.

France itself will be a net corn importer in 1976/77. French corn exports, which were about 3 million tons in 1975/76, are estimated at less than 500,000 tons in 1976/77. Barley exports will shrink from 3.3 million tons in 1975/76 to 1 million tons in 1976/77, while wheat—less severely affected by

drought—will decline from 8.7 million tons to slightly over 6 million tons.

As a result of the rising demand for imported feed grains, the EC somewhat eased the import regime for corn by keeping the forward import levy fixation period at 60 days during most of 1976 and through the first half of 1977. (The world price of corn fell in 1976, as noted elsewhere in this report, and in periods of falling world prices, prefixing levies guarantees that the importer will not have to pay a higher levy in case of a further drop in world prices.)

One of the largest increases in the United Kingdom's 1976 import bill was in grains. In 1976/77, largely because of higher imports of corn and wheat, quantities of grain imports—at 9.1 million tons—are estimated to be nearly 10 percent higher than a year earlier. A sharp reduction in the U.K.'s grain exports is also forecast for 1976/77. Exports are expected to be around 340,000 tons in 1976/77, sharply down from 1.2 million tons. Barley will account for most of the decline.

Italy is normally one of Western Europe's major importers of grain. In 1976 higher levels of wheat imports—up over 60 percent to 1.8 million tons in January-September—largely reflected favorable world prices compared with a year earlier, and an opportunity for stock replenishing. The higher volume of wheat imports offset a sharp decline in imports of corn. Because of the expected decline in wheat output in 1977, Italian imports of wheat may continue high next year.

Spanish corn imports during 1976 dropped sharply to 3.4 million tons. Large supplies of barley partly explain the decline in corn imports, but the dip also reflects the imposition of measures to relieve pressures on the balance of payments.

Sweden, in recent years, has emerged as a relatively important wheat exporter—with higher production of exportable wheat encouraged by Government policy. In 1976 Sweden, not seriously affected by drought, realized an export volume of 924,000 tons, up from 688,000 tons the previous year. The principal customers for Swedish wheat exports are Norway and Eastern Europe.

Livestock

Trade in the livestock and meat sector in 1976 was strongly influenced by the combined effect of the Community's restrictions on imports from third countries and the disequilibrium in exchange rates between EC members. The floating exchange rates within the Community and the accompanying MCA export taxes or subsidies resulted in some distortion of intra-EC trade patterns.

The EC's first quantitative restrictions on imports of beef and veal went into effect in July 1974. These regulations, which at first virtually

banned imports, were modified a number of times to allow for limited amounts of imports under conditions which essentially required the purchase of specified matching amounts of meat from intervention stocks. At times, depending on the system in effect, all or part of the meat purchased from intervention had to be exported. In 1976, the EC also authorized import licenses for a wide variety of animals for fattening. The applicable levy on imports was set at 40 to 55 percent of the full levy, depending upon the type of animal. On April 1, 1977, the so-called safeguard clause on beef and veal was dropped, ending the quantitative restrictions. Import levies will continue to be applied, and may be higher than before 1974, thus affording a continuing protective apparatus (see chapter on Agricultural Policy).

Although the decision to drop the safeguard clause was subject to heated debate, the decision reflects largely the EC's need for manufacturing beef. According to the EC Commission, EC imports of beef and veal from nonmembers (including meat from imported live animals) declined sharply after the ban began in 1974, going from about 950,000 tons in 1972-73 to 356,000 tons in 1974 and 141,000 tons in 1975, but rising to 264,000 tons in 1976. Exports were 75,000 tons in 1973, totaled 217,000 tons in 1975 and 150,000 tons in 1976.

Irish cattle and beef exports declined significantly in 1976. Live cattle exports dropped from 642,000 head to an estimated 380,000 head, because of a decline in demand from the United Kingdom—Ireland's principal market. Beef exports declined about 30 percent to 190,000 tons. Some Irish beef exports were diverted from other EC countries to the United Kingdom because of higher MCA export subsidies paid to the Irish for sales to the United Kingdom, which did not fully devalue its green currency. Italy's Import Deposit Scheme discouraged Irish exports to that market.

Meat product exports by Denmark (one of Western Europe's major meat exporters) declined in 1976. Beef and veal exports dropped 16 percent to 108,000 tons with a sharp reduction in exports to Italy—normally a profitable customer taking 50 percent of Danish beef and veal. Danish bacon exports in 1976, at 220,000 tons, were down 3 percent from 1975, but prices were at near-record levels. Danish exports of canned ham declined by 8 percent to 117,000 tons. The U.S. share of this export declined in recent years from about half to about one-third.

Other Commodities

Intra-EC nonfat dry milk trade was strong, reflecting EC measures for the compulsory incorporation of nonfat dry milk in animal feeds.

Increases in imports were especially noted in West Germany and Italy.

Import demand for cheese firmed up in West Germany, reflecting a modest improvement in the economy. In Italy, another important cheese importer, imports were sharply up; one reason cited for the increase in Italy was the rising substitution of meat for cheese in certain traditional dishes. Exports by some of the principal cheese exporting countries—the Netherlands, Denmark, and France—were sharply up in 1976. Butter trade slowed somewhat in 1976. Largely because of its import commitments to New Zealand, and in spite of its own large surplus production, during the first 8 months of 1976, the EC remained a net importer of butter but the net position was less pronounced compared with 1975. Shipments to the United Kingdom from New Zealand—as well as from traditional European shippers—declined sharply. Imports of butter by West Germany and Italy remained strong, however.

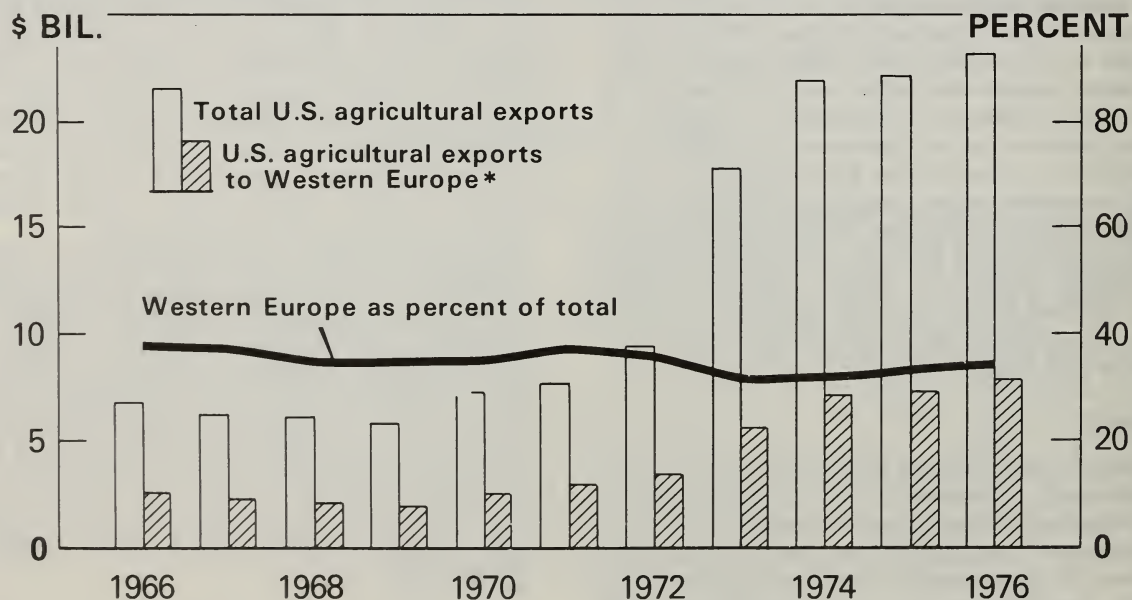
In addition to the lifting of health restrictions on imports of potatoes by a number of West European countries, the EC suspended import duties

during parts of 1976 and 1977 on seed and new and other potatoes. Italy, West Germany, and the United Kingdom have required substantial imports. France, a traditional potato exporter, embargoed exports and imported 300,000 tons in 1976—about one-third of U.S. origin. In mid-March 1977 the French Government withdrew authorization for import contracts of 135,000 tons of U.S. potatoes. Ireland has had generally adequate supplies for its own use but has maintained export controls. Sizable amounts of potatoes are said to have been smuggled out of Ireland.

U.S. Exports to Western Europe

U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe (not adjusted for transshipments) surged to a new record in 1976 reaching \$7.9 billion (tables 8 and 9, and fig. 1). Representing a 10-percent increase over 1975, the new amount was largely the result of larger purchases of U.S. feed by the European Community. While U.S. agricultural exports to that region increased by 15 percent (to \$6.4 billion), the remaining West European countries reduced their

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, TOTAL AND TO WESTERN EUROPE



* NOT ADJUSTED FOR TRANSSHIPMENTS.

Figure 1

Table 8 --Selected U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe by quantity and value, 1975 and 1976

SITC code	Commodity	Unit	Quantity		Percentage change	Value		Percentage change	Unit value		Percentage change
			1975	1976		1975	1976		1975	1976	
			-- 1,000 --			- Million dollars -			- - Dollars - -		
00	Live animals. . .	No.	1,093	1,263	+16	14.8	23.1	+56	14	18	+29
01	Meat.	M.T.	156	198	+27	165.1	220.2	+33	1,112	1,058	-5
041	Wheat.	do.	2,869	2,368	-17	521.7	348.7	-33	182	147	-19
042	Rice.	do.	181	405	+124	70.3	118.2	+68	388	292	-25
043	Barley.	do.	89	532	+498	10.9	68.0	+525	122	128	+5
044	Corn.	do.	17,309	20,179	+17	2,248.6	2,303.2	+2	130	114	-12
045.1	Rye.	do.	8	0	-100	0.9	0.0	-100	113	---	---
045.2	Oats.	do.	65	101	+55	7.8	13.3	+71	120	132	+10
045.9	Sorghum.	do.	1,378	1,199	-13	158.3	126.8	-20	115	106	-8
	Total feedgrains	do.	18,849	22,011	+17	2,426.5	2,511.3	+3	129	114	-12
051	Fresh fruit and										
	nuts.	do.	337	348	+3	165.2	179.6	+9	490	516	+5
052	Dried fruit. . .	do.	69	74	+7	58.5	64.8	+11	848	876	+3
054	Vegetables. . .	do.	134	528	+294	61.3	128.9	+110	457	244	-47
081	Animal feed. . .	do.	4,348	5,624	+29	650.6	864.2	+33	150	154	+3
081.3	Soybean oilcake										
	and meal. . . .	do.	2,896	3,757	+30	484.7	591.2	+22	167	157	-6
121	Tobacco.	do.	156	134	-14	494.6	433.8	-12	3,171	3,237	+2
221.4	Soybeans. . . .	do.	7,233	8,882	+23	1,656.1	1,901.4	+15	229	214	-7
263	Cotton, raw and										
	linters.	Rn. Bl. 1/	470	377	-20	118.6	106.5	-10	252	282	+12
411.3	Inedible tallow. .	M.T.	160	317	+98	51.9	113.7	+119	324	359	+11
	Subtotal. . . .	---	---	---	---	6,939.9	7,605.6	+10	---	---	---
	Other.	---	---	---	---	215.6	276.3	+28	---	---	---
	Total Western										
	Europe.	---	---	---	---	7,155.5	7,881.9	+10	---	---	---

--- = not applicable.

Note: Data not adjusted for transshipments. In 1975, goods valued at \$294.74 million were transshipped into Western Europe through Canada, while \$25.77 million worth of products were transshipped out of the region through the Netherlands and \$364.33 million through West Germany, for a net value outflow of \$95.36 million. The net value of each of the products transshipped was as follows: wheat, \$108.00 million; barley, \$1.58 million; oats, \$1.56 million; corn, \$164.84 million; soybeans, \$47.37 million; flaxseed, \$0.42 million; grain sorghum, \$4.41 million; and oilcake and meal, \$85.03 million. Complete data for 1976 are not yet available.

1/ Running bales; 1 Rn. Bl. = approximately 480 pounds.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data as processed by USDA's FDCD/SFA computer runs.

Table 9--U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe by country, 1975 and 1976

Country	1975	1976	Change
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Belgium-Luxembourg	347,103	515,912	+49
Denmark.	111,440	127,529	+14
France	405,736	459,367	+13
West Germany	1,564,771	1,827,032	+17
Ireland.	26,639	33,919	+27
Italy.	798,154	874,766	+10
Netherlands.	1,722,015	1,884,909	+9
United Kingdom	588,503	698,996	+19
European Community	5,564,361	6,422,430	+15
Austria.	17,639	16,200	-8
Finland.	41,550	32,122	-23
Greece	141,427	141,523	0
Iceland.	5,694	5,550	-3
Norway	96,964	98,283	+1
Portugal	260,811	279,528	+7
Spain.	778,595	617,409	-21
Sweden	89,562	95,903	+7
Switzerland.	149,921	162,902	+9
Other <u>1/</u>	8,970	10,016	+12
Other Western Europe	1,591,133	1,459,436	-8
Total Western Europe	7,155,494	7,881,866	+10

Data not adjusted for transshipments. See note at bottom of table 8.

1/ Azores, Gibraltar, Malta.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data as processed by USDA's FDCD/SPA computer runs.

combined imports by 8 percent (to \$1.5 billion). The West European share of total U.S. agricultural exports remained at approximately one-third of the total.

Corn accounted for more than 90 percent of the value of U.S. exports of feed grains to the EC-9, rising to \$1.8 billion, or 17 percent over 1975. Corn represented nearly one-fourth of the total value of U.S. agricultural exports to Western European countries. The increase to the EC largely offset a sharp decline in corn exports to other Western European countries. In that region, a decline of more than 30 percent (to \$464 million) was mostly because of a decline in exports to Spain.

Important purchasers of U.S. corn in the Community were the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Corn imports by France are normally only a nominal 300,000-400,000 tons. Indications are that most of the 1.5 million tons of corn expected to be imported by France in 1976/77 will be of U.S. origin. U.S. corn exports to West Germany jumped by 18 percent to \$637 million in 1976 and contributed to a record total agricultural export value of U.S. goods of \$1.8 billion. The United Kingdom experienced a setback in its attempt to raise self-sufficiency in feeds, as more imported corn was needed to replace winter feed stocks consumed during the dry summer. The enormous leap in U.K. purchases of U.S. corn (62 percent) resulted in U.S. exports of \$160 million. The volume of U.S. exports of corn to the United Kingdom, 3.4 million tons, represents nearly 40 percent of U.K. requirements.

In addition to the effect of the drought, the rising demand for corn in Western Europe reflects the favorable price of U.S. corn as well as rising animal feed requirements, particularly from the hog sector during a rising phase in the hog cycle. West European compounders have also upped imports of corn gluten feeds. Total U.S. exports of this commodity to Western Europe increased 34 percent to \$129 million in 1976, with the bulk of the tonnage destined for EC-9 markets.

Despite rising prices of U.S. soybean and oilcake and meal, quantities sold to Western Europe in 1976 rose sharply, reflecting high protein feed requirements, as well as a rising demand for soybean-derived processed food products. Total U.S. exports of soybeans to Western Europe were posted at \$1.9 billion (of which nearly 80 percent were shipped to EC customers)—a rise of 15 percent. U.S. exports of soybean oilcake and meal rose by more than one-fifth to \$564 million. Sales of soybean meal to Denmark more than tripled. Exports to Switzerland more than doubled, while sales to Portugal increased by one-third.

U.S. tobacco exports to Western Europe declined sharply in 1976 because of their relatively high prices. The EC reduced its purchases by 12 percent

to \$346 million, while other Western European countries took \$90 million, or nearly 20 percent below 1975. In addition to a reaction to high import prices, other factors such as high taxes, and fierce antismoking campaigns played a role in reducing tobacco imports. Some countries, however, have experienced rises in cigarette use despite higher prices. In the U.K. market in recent years, the United States has met heavy competition from developing countries—such as India—that enjoy certain tariff preferences. Nevertheless, the United States managed to maintain a 30 percent market share. Denmark, a smaller U.S. customer, reduced its purchases of U.S. tobacco to \$13 million from \$22 million, because of higher internal stocks.

U.S. cotton exports to Western Europe declined by 10 percent in 1976, totaling \$106 million. A 9-percent rise in EC-9 purchases was offset by a striking 28-percent drop in imports by the non-EC countries. Higher prices of U.S. cotton, and larger West European purchases of Soviet cotton have been major factors affecting U.S. sales. In recent years, France has purchased about half of its cotton imports from the Soviet Union. An additional factor explaining declining U.S. exports has been the relatively depressed state of the cotton industry in Western Europe. Raw cotton represented less than 1 percent of U.S. total agricultural exports to Western Europe in 1976.

U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables to Western Europe were up by more than 60 percent to \$365 million, compared with \$225 million in 1975. This increase was mainly because of the drought-related damage to vegetable crops, including potatoes. Exports of fresh potatoes to Western Europe rose dramatically to 329,000 tons in 1976, compared with a negligible 210 tons in 1975. Sweden, which has risen as an important importer of U.S. fruits and vegetables, boosted its purchases by a healthy 30 percent to \$88 million. U.S. exports of potatoes to Sweden were a major factor in the export increase.

Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports

Outlook for U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe will be subjected to a variety of new uncertainties during the remainder of 1977. The demand for drought-related exports of feed grains, protein feed, and vegetables (including potatoes) is likely to taper off in 1977. Higher exports in the first part of 1977 reflected contracts made during and after the drought. Since a repetition of the drought is unlikely, a larger feedgrain crop in Western Europe could cloud the feed grain export outlook later in 1977. However, the market for lower-priced byproduct feeds appears to have a continuing good export potential as feed processing has become more sophisticated and enjoys a growing capability for

product substitution. The United States, for example, is likely to continue to enjoy a brisk market for inedible tallow, used increasingly as a lipide provider by feed manufacturers. This commodity export was valued at \$114 million in 1976, up 119 percent from 1975 levels. Despite higher prices, U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean meal are likely to remain strong, subject to availability of the U.S. crop. Import demand for feed protein is expected to increase in Western Europe, as livestock numbers increase. In some countries there has been a greater use of oil meal in cattle feeds. There is also an expectation that the Brazilian soybean crop will not improve in 1977. The rise in but-

ter prices in the EC, combined with a consumer shift to vegetable fats may spur the demand for margarine and boost the derived demand for soybeans, if the EC policies do not interfere. High U.S. tobacco prices and EC preferential arrangements for tobacco could continue to adversely affect U.S. sales. However, cigarette consumption—particularly of low nicotine, or “mild” varieties—has remained brisk despite antismoking campaigns. Competition from the Soviet Union in the West European cotton market and structural problems in the West European cotton industry may continue to dull prospects for U.S. exports of raw cotton. *(Marshall H. Cohen)*

Appendix Table 1
 Summary of the results of the regression analysis
 for the dependent variable, the number of
 children in the household, by the independent
 variables, the age of the head of household,
 the sex of the head of household, the race of
 the head of household, the education of the
 head of household, the income of the head of
 household, the marital status of the head of
 household, the number of children in the
 household, the number of children in the
 neighborhood, the number of children in the
 city, the number of children in the state, the
 number of children in the country, the number
 of children in the world.

APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX TABLE 1--AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE,

COUNTRY AND YEAR	AREA							PRODUCTION						
	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS				RICE	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS			
			BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL 2/ 3/					BARLEY	OATS		
----- 1,000 HECTARES -----													----- 1,000 TONS -----	
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY														
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG														
1960-64	229	48	131	141	0	272	---	549	856	145	518	455		
1970-74	212	21	171	81	4	256	---	489	966	73	607	283		
1974	210	15	166	83	5	254	---	479	1,078	54	752	302		
1975	192	10	141	94	6	241	---	443	724	33	476	297		
1976	214	18	157	69	6	232	---	464	840	53	645	174		
FRANCE														
1960-64	4,233	251	2,284	1,321	902	4,507	31	9,022	11,746	373	6,261	2,628		
1970-74	3,957	126	2,760	752	1,772	5,284	18	9,385	16,692	311	9,569	2,278		
1974	4,143	115	2,713	670	1,907	5,290	14	9,562	13,142	315	10,937	2,061		
1975	3,869	111	2,779	641	1,965	5,385	10	9,375	15,641	301	9,336	1,858		
1976	4,279	114	2,734	652	1,425	4,811	9	9,213	16,096	283	8,280	1,424		
GERMANY, WEST														
1960-64	1,388	1,175	1,107	762	12	1,881	---	4,444	4,731	3,223	3,433	2,211		
1970-74	1,579	804	1,573	828	109	2,510	---	4,893	6,861	2,750	6,039	2,987		
1974	1,631	702	1,665	851	106	2,624	---	4,963	7,761	2,559	7,042	3,482		
1975	1,569	624	1,756	920	96	2,772	---	4,965	7,014	2,125	6,971	3,445		
1976	1,619	668	1,740	872	103	2,715	---	5,002	6,702	2,100	6,487	2,497		
ITALY														
1960-64	4,451	57	209	406	1,140	1,755	121	6,384	8,261	89	266	525		
1970-74	3,831	23	196	261	926	1,383	182	5,419	9,532	47	419	459		
1974	3,712	17	224	236	890	1,350	188	5,267	9,095	37	559	462		
1975	3,545	17	249	239	897	1,385	174	5,121	9,620	37	648	506		
1976	3,557	16	277	233	910	1,420	183	5,175	9,484	35	750	468		
NETHERLANDS														
1960-64	132	118	88	115	---	293	---	453	583	354	374	425		
1970-74	142	45	90	39	---	129	---	316	698	142	348	168		
1974	130	22	73	33	---	106	---	259	745	78	315	163		
1975	107	18	83	34	---	117	---	242	528	63	336	158		
1976	130	21	62	25	---	87	---	238	710	60	263	160		
TOTAL EC-6														
1960-64	10,433	1,648	3,819	2,745	2,054	8,618	152	20,852	26,177	4,184	10,852	6,244		
1970-74	9,721	1,019	4,790	1,951	2,811	9,562	200	20,502	34,749	3,323	17,162	6,175		
1974	9,826	877	4,341	1,873	2,910	9,624	202	20,529	38,421	3,043	18,711	6,490		
1975	9,222	780	5,008	1,928	2,964	9,900	184	20,146	32,827	2,559	17,767	6,304		
1976	9,799	837	4,970	1,851	2,444	9,265	192	20,093	33,932	2,531	16,425	4,663		
DENMARK														
1960-64	121	144	855	191	---	1,046	---	1,311	487	418	3,241	693		
1970-74	121	43	1,402	137	---	1,559	---	1,723	565	149	5,448	577		
1974	111	46	1,437	122	---	1,559	---	1,716	592	168	5,967	473		
1975	102	50	1,443	111	---	1,554	---	1,706	538	167	5,179	370		
1976	122	73	1,471	95	---	1,566	---	1,761	578	230	4,767	267		
IRELAND														
1960-64	119	1	160	142	---	392	---	422	390	1	540	377		
1970-74	73	---	238	55	---	293	---	366	301	1	940	182		
1974	55	---	246	44	---	297	---	745	245	1	1,038	157		
1975	48	---	237	50	---	287	---	335	207	1	987	168		
1976	53	---	246	40	---	286	---	339	198	---	843	127		
UNITED KINGDOM														
1960-64	335	8	1,694	619	---	2,313	---	3,156	3,293	20	5,891	1,705		
1970-74	1,123	5	2,260	317	---	2,577	---	3,705	4,992	16	8,694	1,172		
1974	1,233	5	2,214	253	---	2,467	---	3,705	6,130	14	9,133	955		
1975	1,037	6	2,345	235	1	2,581	---	3,624	4,468	19	8,513	795		
1976	1,201	8	2,175	232	1	2,408	---	3,617	4,797	26	7,761	732		
TOTAL EC-3														
1960-64	1,075	153	2,709	952	---	3,661	---	4,889	4,170	439	9,672	2,775		
1970-74	1,317	48	3,990	529	---	4,429	---	5,794	5,858	166	15,082	1,931		
1974	1,399	51	3,897	419	---	4,316	---	5,766	6,967	103	16,131	1,585		
1975	1,187	56	4,025	396	1	4,422	---	5,665	5,233	187	14,679	1,333		
1976	1,376	61	3,592	367	1	4,266	---	5,717	5,573	262	13,371	1,186		
TOTAL EC-9														
1960-64	11,504	1,802	6,523	3,637	2,054	12,279	152	25,741	30,347	4,623	20,524	9,719		
1970-74	11,338	1,067	8,590	2,490	2,811	13,991	200	26,296	40,607	3,489	32,244	3,106		
1974	11,225	920	8,738	2,292	2,910	13,940	202	26,295	45,338	3,226	34,849	8,075		
1975	10,469	836	9,933	2,324	2,965	14,322	194	25,811	36,160	2,746	32,446	7,637		
1976	11,175	916	8,862	2,215	2,445	13,525	192	25,813	39,505	2,793	29,796	5,849		

See footnotes at end of table.

PRODUCTION--CONT.				YIELD										COUNTRY AND YEAR
CORN	TOTAL 2/ 3/	RICE PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS				RICE 2/ 3/	TOTAL PADDY:GRAINS			
						BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL					
1,000 TONS				KGS. PER HECTARE								EUROPEAN COMMUNITY		
												BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG		
2	975	---	1,976	3,738	3,021	3,954	3,227	---	3,565	---	3,599	1960-64		
20	990	---	2,029	4,557	3,476	4,018	3,494	5,000	3,867	---	4,149	1970-74		
25	1,079	---	2,211	5,133	3,600	4,530	3,639	5,000	4,248	---	4,616	1974		
38	811	---	1,568	3,771	3,390	3,376	3,160	6,333	3,365	---	3,540	1975		
30	849	---	1,842	4,393	2,944	4,108	2,522	5,000	3,659	---	3,970	1976		
												FRANCE		
2,625	11,514	121	23,754	2,775	1,486	2,741	1,989	2,910	2,555	3,903	2,633	1960-64		
8,900	20,847	65	37,915	4,218	2,468	3,503	3,329	5,023	3,945	3,611	4,040	1970-74		
8,699	20,817	44	40,318	4,620	2,739	3,700	3,105	4,562	3,935	3,143	4,216	1974		
8,164	19,398	43	34,788	3,888	2,712	3,359	2,361	4,155	3,612	4,800	3,711	1975		
5,477	15,181	36	31,595	3,762	2,482	3,029	2,104	3,844	3,155	4,000	3,430	1976		
												GERMANY, WEST		
39	5,683	---	13,637	3,419	2,743	3,101	2,392	3,250	3,021	---	3,069	1960-64		
552	9,578	---	19,189	4,345	3,420	3,839	3,607	5,064	3,816	---	3,922	1970-74		
521	11,051	---	21,371	4,758	3,614	4,233	4,192	4,824	4,212	---	4,306	1974		
531	10,947	---	20,086	4,470	3,455	3,970	3,745	5,531	3,949	---	4,046	1975		
480	9,464	---	16,266	4,140	3,144	3,728	2,864	4,660	3,466	---	3,652	1976		
												ITALY		
3,732	4,523	635	13,508	1,856	1,561	1,273	1,293	3,274	2,577	5,248	2,116	1960-64		
4,836	5,714	901	16,194	2,468	2,043	2,134	1,759	5,222	4,132	4,951	2,988	1970-74		
5,043	6,064	997	16,793	2,612	2,176	2,496	1,358	5,666	4,492	5,303	3,188	1974		
5,326	6,480	1,009	17,146	2,714	2,176	2,602	2,117	5,938	4,679	5,790	3,348	1975		
5,150	6,368	990	16,877	2,666	2,188	2,709	2,009	5,659	4,485	5,410	3,251	1976		
												NETHERLANDS		
---	799	---	1,736	4,417	3,000	4,250	3,696	---	3,994	---	3,832	1960-64		
---	516	---	1,356	4,915	3,156	3,867	4,308	---	4,000	---	4,231	1970-74		
---	478	---	1,301	5,731	3,545	4,315	4,939	---	4,519	---	5,043	1974		
---	494	---	1,085	4,935	3,500	4,048	4,647	---	4,222	---	4,483	1975		
---	363	---	1,123	5,462	2,857	4,242	4,000	---	4,172	---	4,761	1976		
												TOTAL EC-6		
6,398	23,494	756	54,611	2,509	2,537	2,842	2,275	3,115	2,726	4,974	2,619	1960-64		
14,308	37,645	966	76,683	2,575	3,261	3,583	3,149	5,090	3,937	4,830	3,740	1970-74		
14,288	33,489	1,041	81,094	3,010	3,470	3,865	3,465	4,910	4,103	5,153	3,094	1974		
14,059	38,130	1,057	74,673	3,547	3,281	3,548	3,270	4,743	3,852	5,745	3,707	1975		
11,137	32,225	1,026	69,714	3,463	3,024	3,305	2,519	4,557	3,478	5,344	3,470	1976		
												DENMARK		
---	3,934	---	4,639	4,025	2,903	3,791	3,628	---	3,761	---	3,691	1960-64		
---	6,025	---	6,739	4,669	3,465	3,836	3,675	---	3,865	---	3,911	1970-74		
---	6,440	---	7,200	5,333	3,652	4,152	3,877	---	4,131	---	4,196	1974		
---	5,549	---	6,254	5,275	3,340	3,589	3,333	---	3,571	---	3,666	1975		
---	5,034	---	5,848	4,738	3,233	3,241	2,811	---	3,215	---	3,321	1976		
												IRELAND		
---	917	---	1,308	3,277	1,000	3,375	2,555	---	3,035	---	3,100	1960-64		
---	1,122	---	1,424	4,123	---	3,950	3,309	---	3,829	---	3,891	1970-74		
---	1,195	---	1,441	4,455	---	4,220	3,368	---	4,121	---	4,177	1974		
---	1,155	---	1,363	4,313	---	4,155	3,360	---	4,024	---	4,069	1975		
---	970	---	1,168	3,736	---	3,427	3,175	---	3,392	---	3,445	1976		
												UNITED KINGDOM		
---	7,596	---	10,909	3,944	2,500	3,478	2,754	---	3,284	---	3,457	1960-64		
---	9,866	---	14,874	4,445	3,200	3,847	3,697	---	3,828	---	4,015	1970-74		
---	10,032	---	16,232	4,972	2,000	4,125	3,775	---	4,039	---	4,331	1974		
3	9,311	---	13,818	4,328	3,157	3,630	3,333	3,000	3,606	---	3,913	1975		
3	8,556	---	13,379	3,994	3,250	3,568	3,414	3,000	3,553	---	3,699	1976		
												TOTAL EC-3		
---	12,447	---	17,056	3,879	2,669	3,570	2,315	---	3,400	---	3,465	1960-64		
---	17,013	---	23,037	4,448	3,458	3,667	3,650	---	3,841	---	3,976	1970-74		
---	17,723	---	24,873	4,980	3,588	4,141	3,783	---	4,106	---	4,314	1974		
3	16,015	---	21,435	4,409	3,339	3,647	3,366	3,000	3,622	---	3,784	1975		
3	14,560	---	20,395	4,358	3,235	3,436	3,232	3,000	3,418	---	3,567	1976		
												TOTAL EC-5		
6,398	35,941	756	71,657	2,637	2,565	3,144	2,440	3,115	2,927	4,974	2,764	1960-64		
14,308	54,658	966	99,720	3,679	3,270	3,710	3,255	5,090	3,997	4,830	3,752	1970-74		
14,288	57,212	1,041	106,867	4,043	3,476	3,928	3,523	4,910	4,134	5,153	4,054	1974		
14,062	54,145	1,057	96,108	3,645	3,295	3,592	3,285	4,743	3,781	5,745	3,724	1975		
11,140	46,785	1,026	99,109	3,535	3,042	3,362	2,637	4,556	3,450	5,344	3,491	1976		

Continued--

APPENDIX TABLE 1--AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE,

COUNTRY AND YEAR	AREA							PRODUCTION				
	1,000 HECTARES							1,000 TONS				
	FEED GRAINS							FEED GRAINS				
	WHEAT	RYE 2/	BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL	RICE	WHEAT	RYE 2/	BARLEY	OATS	TOTAL
						2/ 3/						GRAINS
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
AUSTRIA												
1960-64	276	183	209	152	53	414	---	873	712	401	576	336
1970-74	271	135	304	96	135	535	---	941	938	405	1,046	277
1974	259	123	319	92	149	569	---	952	1,102	415	1,238	290
1975	270	119	316	101	144	561	---	950	945	347	1,006	306
1976	239	120	325	95	160	580	---	989	1,234	410	1,287	283
FINLAND												
1960-64	242	93	227	467	---	694	---	1,029	422	140	387	846
1970-74	187	62	436	529	---	965	---	1,214	474	128	1,017	1,256
1974	217	73	443	553	---	993	---	1,283	593	134	963	1,113
1975	219	39	464	572	---	1,036	---	1,293	622	81	1,242	1,450
1976	220	65	507	551	---	1,053	---	1,343	654	178	1,553	1,573
GREECE												
1960-64	1,170	23	175	133	180	492	20	1,705	1,684	21	226	142
1970-74	913	6	390	77	158	625	17	1,561	1,889	8	835	112
1974	919	5	407	76	128	611	21	1,556	2,142	7	933	121
1975	910	4	404	71	135	610	20	1,544	2,078	6	924	196
1976	920	4	396	67	132	597	19	1,540	2,351	6	955	104
NORWAY												
1960-64	9	1	165	55	---	220	---	230	22	3	423	139
1970-74	6	2	177	98	---	265	---	273	23	7	571	306
1974	14	3	170	103	---	273	---	290	62	11	649	404
1975	16	1	180	103	---	283	---	300	48	4	445	259
1976	20	2	173	103	---	276	---	298	75	7	492	285
PORTUGAL												
1960-64	710	302	123	279	489	891	37	1,940	526	162	56	79
1970-74	479	219	89	163	387	639	40	1,377	599	153	66	92
1974	462	209	94	171	360	626	33	1,329	534	143	75	99
1975	462	210	101	207	372	680	30	1,392	501	145	86	121
1976	550	198	119	189	354	662	22	1,441	686	147	106	125
SPAIN												
1960-64	4,148	465	1,431	545	498	2,464	63	7,140	4,120	392	1,893	459
1970-74	3,451	281	2,583	470	528	3,581	61	7,374	4,515	260	4,410	430
1974	3,153	249	3,327	475	501	4,303	61	7,476	4,534	254	5,404	559
1975	2,661	228	3,262	457	485	4,204	62	7,155	4,302	241	6,728	609
1976	2,863	226	3,267	465	442	4,114	65	7,208	4,115	209	5,108	511
SWEDEN												
1960-64	276	63	378	592	---	880	---	1,219	866	150	1,049	1,271
1970-74	281	93	598	490	---	1,088	---	1,462	1,254	330	1,996	1,615
1974	333	107	595	476	---	1,031	---	1,476	1,825	437	2,398	1,686
1975	301	97	603	461	---	1,064	---	1,462	1,481	325	1,992	1,320
1976	400	121	557	460	---	1,017	---	1,538	1,788	417	1,816	1,269
SWITZERLAND												
1960-64	109	15	30	13	2	45	---	169	360	51	98	43
1970-74	94	12	37	9	17	63	---	169	384	49	170	40
1974	92	10	46	11	22	79	---	178	409	46	210	55
1975	86	6	45	13	22	80	---	172	344	23	175	53
1976	88	8	43	13	22	78	---	174	352	32	172	53
TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
1960-64	6,940	1,145	2,742	2,146	1,212	6,130	120	14,305	8,712	1,320	4,710	3,315
1970-74	5,622	810	4,614	1,922	1,225	7,761	118	14,371	10,076	1,340	10,111	4,178
1974	5,471	775	5,101	1,514	1,160	6,175	115	14,540	11,201	1,447	11,870	4,327
1975	4,925	703	5,375	1,955	1,158	5,518	112	14,258	10,421	1,172	12,508	4,224
1976	5,259	744	5,329	1,943	1,110	6,382	106	14,531	11,259	1,406	11,489	4,203
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE												
1960-64	18,443	2,947	9,270	5,843	3,268	18,379	272	40,046	39,059	5,943	25,234	12,334
1970-74	16,720	1,877	13,304	4,412	4,036	21,752	318	40,667	50,683	4,829	42,355	12,264
1974	15,656	1,707	13,839	4,206	4,070	22,115	317	40,835	56,589	4,673	46,719	12,402
1975	15,394	1,539	14,408	4,303	4,123	22,840	296	40,069	48,581	3,918	44,954	11,861
1976	16,474	1,662	14,191	4,161	3,555	21,907	298	40,341	50,764	4,159	41,285	10,052

--- = none or negligible.

1/ Data for 1976 are preliminary.

2/ Rye has traditionally been a bread grain in Western Europe. However, for the region as a whole, about half of the crop is used for feed.

3/ Includes other grains.

AVERAGES 1960-64 AND 1970-74, ANNUAL 1974-76 1/--CONTINUED

PRODUCTION--CONT.										YIELD										COUNTRY AND YEAR

Appendix table 2--Area and production of selected non-grain crops in Western Europe, averages 1960-64 and 1970-74, and annual 1974-76 1/

Continued--

Appendix table 2--Area and production of selected non-grain crops in Western Europe,
averages 1960-64 and 1970-74, and annual 1974-76 1/--Continued

Country and year	Crop											
	Area				Production							
	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive oil	Fruits		
										Apples 2/	Pears 2/	Citrus
<div><div>----- 1,000 hectares -----</div><div>----- 1,000 tons -----</div></div>												
Other Western Europe												
Austria												
1960-64.	168	47	---	---	3,471	1,799	---	1	---	279	69	---
1970-74.	96	47	---	---	2,375	2,059	---	1	---	170	47	---
1974	82	54	---	---	1,996	2,386	---	1	---	205	51	---
1975	69	60	---	---	1,579	3,134	---	1	---	213	53	---
1976	73	56	---	---	1,746	2,504	---	1	---	220	44	---
Finland												
1960-64.	77	18	---	---	1,159	424	---	---	---	---	---	---
1970-74.	51	19	---	---	770	563	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	47	23	---	---	525	620	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	48	24	---	---	680	630	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	53	27	---	---	948	610	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece												
1960-64.	44	7	193	122	527	223	82	99	144	130	41	329
1970-74.	52	25	146	89	767	1,341	126	87	212	210	107	620
1974	52	28	154	82	794	1,490	128	81	237	200	88	795
1975	54	45	135	98	868	2,660	130	118	257	250	124	761
1976	57	44	148	121	926	3,080	108	127	230	255	107	756
Norway												
1960-64.	52	---	---	---	1,082	---	---	---	---	62	9	---
1970-74.	31	---	---	---	744	---	---	---	---	49	10	---
1974	30	---	---	---	847	---	---	---	---	59	13	---
1975	25	---	---	---	425	---	---	---	---	44	8	---
1976	28	---	---	---	532	---	---	---	---	50	10	---
Portugal												
1960-64.	104	---	---	---	1,056	---	---	---	79	91	50	130
1970-74.	111	---	---	---	1,123	---	---	---	52	132	55	163
1974	112	---	---	---	1,114	---	---	---	48	122	50	157
1975	107	---	---	---	1,023	---	---	---	49	140	62	157
1976	126	---	---	---	853	---	---	---	38	147	65	149
Spain												
1960-64.	399	146	275	19	4,604	3,532	92	31	378	290	132	1,799
1970-74.	401	195	94	16	5,250	5,270	51	25	399	766	414	2,524
1974	407	142	101	14	5,693	3,989	58	22	333	979	482	2,708
1975	376	190	74	15	5,162	6,020	52	27	428	1,071	405	2,928
1976	371	275	51	17	5,200	9,138	41	28	367	1,006	535	2,579
Sweden												
1960-64.	53	46	---	---	1,636	1,832	---	---	---	123	14	---
1970-74.	49	42	---	---	1,214	1,925	---	---	---	114	16	---
1974	47	47	---	---	1,257	2,140	---	---	---	101	21	---
1975	42	53	---	---	837	1,992	---	---	---	120	12	---
1976	45	53	---	---	1,041	2,112	---	---	---	96	17	---
Switzerland												
1960-64.	49	6	---	1	1,222	56	---	2	---	194	38	---
1970-74.	27	10	---	1	1,075	463	---	2	---	109	22	---
1974	25	10	---	1	1,085	518	---	2	---	135	29	---
1975	24	11	---	1	966	480	---	2	---	189	49	---
1976	24	11	---	1	900	500	---	2	---	120	35	---
Total Other Western Europe												
1960-64.	946	270	468	142	14,757	8,066	174	133	601	1,169	353	2,258
1970-74.	818	338	240	106	13,318	11,621	177	115	663	1,550	671	3,307
1974	802	304	255	97	13,311	11,143	186	106	618	1,801	734	3,660
1975	745	383	209	114	11,540	14,916	182	148	734	2,047	713	3,846
1976	777	466	199	139	12,146	17,944	149	158	635	1,900	813	3,484
Total Western Europe												
1960-64.	3,659	1,597	487	217	71,923	57,088	179	246	987	6,923	2,247	3,740
1970-74.	2,432	1,855	246	176	55,886	74,877	178	260	1,136	8,091	3,455	5,902
1974	2,220	1,881	258	171	54,807	74,433	187	263	1,053	7,606	3,288	6,562
1975	2,123	2,216	212	195	44,811	88,228	183	329	1,367	9,472	3,103	6,621
1976	2,148	2,330	202	226	41,067	89,470	150	335	1,077	8,058	3,255	6,319

--- = none or negligible. 1/ Data for 1976 are preliminary. 2/ Dessert and cooking only.

Appendix table 3--Production of principal livestock products in Western Europe, averages 1960-64 and 1970-74, annual 1974-76 1/

Country and year	Principal red meats				Poultry meat 3/	Cow's milk 4/	Eggs
	Beef and veal	Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Pork 2/	Total			
				1,000 tons			
European Community							
Belgium-Luxembourg . . .							
1960-64	221	2	246	469	77	4,120	173
1970-74	281	3	534	818	108	4,011	235
1974	319	3	629	951	105	3,960	217
1975	308	3	606	917	104	3,869	212
1976	290	3	604	897	107	3,798	201
France							
1960-64	1,439	108	953	2,500	372	24,338	527
1970-74	1,613	129	1,341	3,083	678	28,504	688
1974	1,887	133	1,374	3,394	820	29,470	725
1975	1,860	131	1,396	3,387	823	29,686	760
1976	1,951	142	1,415	3,508	865	29,890	746
Germany, West							
1960-64	1,138	14	2,051	3,203	117	20,190	530
1970-74	1,291	11	2,403	3,705	268	21,458	890
1974	1,327	12	2,297	3,636	266	21,508	852
1975	1,267	15	2,325	3,607	282	21,604	855
1976	1,335	16	2,380	3,731	305	22,100	855
Italy							
1960-64	651	41	414	1,106	316	9,349	414
1970-74	960	48	626	1,634	706	9,474	582
1974	1,076	46	738	1,860	838	9,650	644
1975	965	49	787	1,801	848	9,760	643
1976	1,010	50	840	1,900	923	9,900	636
Netherlands							
1960-64	262	8	404	674	99	6,989	320
1970-74	311	11	753	1,075	321	8,904	264
1974	362	14	822	1,198	315	9,464	276
1975	373	16	838	1,227	309	10,221	302
1976	367	15	824	1,206	320	10,515	311
Total EC-6							
1960-64	3,711	173	4,068	7,952	981	64,986	1,964
1970-74	4,456	202	5,657	10,315	2,081	72,351	2,659
1974	4,971	208	5,860	11,039	2,344	74,052	2,714
1975	4,773	214	5,952	10,939	2,366	75,140	2,772
1976	4,953	226	6,063	11,242	2,520	76,203	2,749
Denmark							
1960-64	162	1	633	796	64	5,319	117
1970-74	195	1	753	949	86	4,706	76
1974	237	1	744	982	95	4,818	73
1975	236	1	727	964	90	4,900	75
1976	244	1	718	963	96	5,115	71
Ireland							
1960-64	126	44	111	281	19	2,842	45
1970-74	241	44	146	431	37	3,899	41
1974	336	45	131	512	38	4,040	41
1975	420	46	96	562	37	3,683	41
1976	303	41	115	459	43	3,923	40
United Kingdom							
1960-64	893	250	762	1,905	350	11,100	815
1970-74	952	232	1,001	2,185	627	13,212	825
1974	1,073	249	1,004	2,326	676	13,483	832
1975	1,222	259	829	2,310	627	13,347	804
1976	1,066	249	840	2,155	690	13,868	812
Total EC-3							
1960-64	1,181	295	1,506	2,982	433	19,261	977
1970-74	1,388	277	1,900	3,565	750	21,817	942
1974	1,646	295	1,879	3,820	809	22,341	946
1975	1,878	306	1,652	3,836	754	21,930	920
1976	1,613	291	1,673	3,577	829	22,906	923
Total EC-9							
1960-64	4,892	468	5,574	10,934	1,414	84,247	2,941
1970-74	5,844	479	7,557	13,880	2,831	94,168	3,601
1974	6,617	503	7,739	14,859	3,153	96,393	3,660
1975	6,651	520	7,604	14,775	3,120	97,070	3,692
1976	6,566	517	7,736	14,819	3,349	99,109	3,672

Continued--

Appendix table 3--Production of principal livestock products in Western Europe, averages 1960-64 and 1970-74,
annual 1974-76 1/--Continued

Country and year	Principal red meats				Poultry meat <u>3/</u>	Cow's milk <u>4/</u>	Eggs
	Beef and veal	Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Pork <u>2/</u>	Total			
				1,000 tons			
Other Western Europe							
Austria							
1960-64	137	1	240	378	26	2,985	80
1970-74	167	1	289	457	48	3,290	86
1974	195	1	298	494	47	3,283	83
1975	194	1	307	502	48	3,265	87
1976	190	1	325	516	52	3,330	89
Finland							
1960-64	84	1	63	148	2	3,668	45
1970-74	107	3	131	241	6	3,175	55
1974	118	1	125	244	9	3,155	46
1975	112	1	127	240	11	3,164	46
1976	119	1	133	253	12	3,314	50
Greece							
1960-64	40	77	37	154	22	385	67
1970-74	93	75	76	244	78	611	108
1974	110	70	104	284	90	687	108
1975	123	72	110	305	82	723	108
1976	109	74	111	294	91	736	118
Norway							
1960-64	54	15	55	124	3	1,648	32
1970-74	58	16	73	147	8	1,732	38
1974	66	16	79	161	9	1,746	40
1975	67	16	78	161	8	1,809	38
1976	62	17	76	155	8	1,863	35
Portugal							
1960-64	45	22	91	158	30	354	32
1970-74	80	25	106	211	69	458	40
1974	84	24	113	221	82	498	44
1975	98	24	132	254	90	530	46
1976	90	26	121	237	102	515	46
Spain							
1960-64	180	119	286	585	95	2,255	248
1970-74	344	143	545	1,032	383	3,914	412
1974	416	155	710	1,281	608	4,280	501
1975	454	148	602	1,204	631	4,298	597
1976	425	147	600	1,172	685	4,500	653
Sweden							
1960-64	149	2	212	363	18	3,905	95
1970-74	145	3	258	406	30	3,030	103
1974	144	4	279	427	37	3,072	106
1975	144	4	283	431	37	3,168	111
1976	150	5	292	447	37	3,245	105
Switzerland							
1960-64	108	3	139	250	7	3,079	29
1970-74	133	3	209	345	18	3,234	40
1974	145	3	220	368	21	3,340	40
1975	142	4	218	364	19	3,375	43
1976	146	4	221	371	19	3,478	44
Total Other Western Europe							
1960-64	797	240	1,123	2,160	203	18,279	628
1970-74	1,127	269	1,687	3,083	640	19,444	882
1974	1,278	274	1,928	3,480	903	20,061	968
1975	1,334	270	1,857	3,461	926	20,332	1,076
1976	1,291	275	1,879	3,445	1,006	20,981	1,140
Total Western Europe							
1960-64	5,689	708	6,697	13,094	1,617	102,526	3,569
1970-74	6,971	748	9,244	16,963	3,471	113,612	4,483
1974	7,895	777	9,667	18,339	4,056	116,454	4,628
1975	7,985	790	9,461	18,236	4,046	117,402	4,768
1976	7,857	792	9,615	18,264	4,355	120,090	4,812

1/ Data for 1976 are preliminary.

2/ Excludes commercial lard.

3/ On ready-to-cook basis.

4/ As reported; it does not always include amounts fed to young animals.

Appendix table 4--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1973-75

		SITC Numbers		European Community									
Commodity and year		Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings 1/	EC-6						EC-3			
				Belgium-Luxem-bourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Total EC-6	Denmark	Ireland		
Million dollars													
Live animals	1973	00		135.6	203.5	212.3	1,015.0	54.5	1,620.9	3.2	53.0		
	1974			89.3	179.9	189.7	753.5	26.5	1,238.9	2.0	35.5		
	1975			143.2	262.1	236.5	1,108.9	25.7	1,776.4	1.9	31.2		
Meat and meat preparations	1973	01		196.1	956.6	1,442.4	1,303.4	247.6	4,146.1	6.7	2.6		
	1974			155.1	753.4	1,323.5	1,084.4	200.6	3,517.0	4.6	5.1		
	1975			203.3	1,011.8	1,535.9	1,371.7	214.0	4,336.7	8.2	8.9		
Dairy products and eggs	1973	02		260.6	146.1	678.4	553.4	228.8	1,867.3	18.9	5.3		
	1974			296.1	161.2	715.6	695.9	296.1	2,164.9	17.2	6.5		
	1975			338.5	254.5	783.2	828.2	345.0	2,549.4	22.0	15.3		
Cereals and cereal preparations	1973	04		635.7	246.3	1,136.9	1,033.5	803.9	3,856.3	82.0	67.7		
	1974			778.2	269.0	1,303.3	1,379.1	1,122.3	4,851.9	113.4	117.4		
	1975			947.8	421.5	1,324.7	1,235.9	1,473.7	5,403.6	90.7	122.9		
Wheat and flour	1973	041, 046		195.8	58.3	328.6	283.5	236.4	1,102.6	3.5	13.0		
	1974			181.5	53.9	329.6	538.3	248.6	1,351.9	2.1	38.4		
	1975			274.2	113.9	306.1	356.5	443.7	1,494.4	3.7	44.4		
Rice	1973	042		19.3	54.4	49.3	3.8	25.3	152.1	4.0	1.0		
	1974			31.6	75.2	77.5	2.1	39.9	226.3	6.4	1.1		
	1975			22.1	67.0	64.6	2.2	42.9	198.8	4.8	1.2		
Feed grains	1973	043, 044, 045		357.2	54.9	641.9	702.6	496.5	2,253.1	47.8	41.2		
	1974			485.4	45.8	759.6	788.4	776.5	2,855.7	64.2	60.4		
	1975			552.8	117.3	797.5	828.6	914.6	3,210.8	40.1	56.6		
Fruits and vegetables	1973	05		389.1	1,081.2	2,726.0	335.8	514.7	5,046.8	114.1	60.8		
	1974			447.4	1,099.5	2,858.5	339.6	604.2	5,349.2	120.1	69.7		
	1975			538.4	1,593.8	3,247.0	338.2	727.4	6,444.8	135.1	71.5		
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1973	06		34.6	154.3	154.7	189.2	91.6	624.4	14.2	15.6		
	1974			38.5	197.9	160.9	287.6	108.5	793.4	18.8	33.1		
	1975			67.3	294.9	281.3	349.1	103.0	1,095.6	36.4	54.1		
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1973	07		202.5	547.2	833.2	304.8	413.9	2,301.6	116.3	29.8		
	1974			252.1	653.8	947.0	389.3	548.2	2,790.4	131.8	46.4		
	1975			270.5	686.2	1,070.7	388.9	599.9	3,016.2	133.8	46.9		
Animal feed	1973	08		306.2	462.1	608.7	294.3	537.9	2,209.2	198.0	33.4		
	1974			287.0	452.0	618.6	317.9	552.3	2,228.3	201.8	45.6		
	1975			295.6	412.6	622.3	247.7	632.0	2,210.2	202.6	35.3		
Oilseed cake and meal	1973	081.3		145.6	376.7	487.2	154.4	227.8	1,391.7	174.3	19.0		
	1974			121.0	383.7	339.4	150.3	238.0	1,232.4	180.3	33.0		
	1975			100.5	337.5	368.5	97.3	224.4	1,128.2	175.2	24.7		
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1973	081.4		25.5	22.1	101.7	31.6	26.7	207.6	15.9	5.2		
	1974			15.8	18.1	132.9	29.3	18.9	215.0	7.0	3.9		
	1975			14.4	18.3	83.1	25.4	18.2	159.4	2.4	3.1		
Miscellaneous food preparations	1973	09		60.1	29.9	54.8	18.4	37.1	200.3	14.6	14.6		
	1974			97.5	60.7	82.5	30.1	79.0	349.8	20.9	24.5		
	1975			113.5	65.0	103.8	33.1	51.2	366.6	16.5	28.3		
Lard	1973	091.3		11.6	1.4	4.8	1.8	10.7	30.3	2.0	0.5		
	1974			18.3	2.4	4.6	1.5	27.5	54.3	4.6	1.0		
	1975			19.5	1.6	3.2	1.9	17.9	44.1	1.5	0.7		
Margarine and shortening	1973	091.4		3.1	6.1	4.1	1.9	3.4	18.6	---	1.7		
	1974			3.7	14.4	13.6	1.2	4.1	37.0	---	3.1		
	1975			4.4	12.4	16.3	3.5	4.8	41.4	---	4.4		
Beverages	1973	2/11		138.2	276.5	335.3	98.4	103.2	951.6	47.0	12.8		
	1974			169.4	222.4	319.3	83.4	125.8	920.3	34.8	10.9		
	1975			223.7	316.7	388.7	79.1	145.9	1,154.1	47.0	12.1		
Nonalcoholic	1973	111		18.5	4.5	29.5	4.4	9.1	66.0	1.1	0.5		
	1974			21.0	4.3	36.9	10.4	9.8	82.4	1.2	0.4		
	1975			27.2	6.0	37.8	16.1	13.5	100.6	1.6	0.5		
Wine	1973	112.1		119.7	232.4	305.8	79.0	85.2	822.1	45.1	10.8		
	1974			123.4	174.7	267.6	52.1	107.4	725.2	33.0	8.9		
	1975			165.5	257.1	330.6	35.7	125.0	913.9	44.5	10.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 4--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1973-75--Continued

Other Western Europe												Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Other Western Europe		
Million dollars												
196.6	1,873.7	24.2	0.9	32.7	0.8	1.9	20.7	2.1	14.1	97.4		1,971.1
180.1	1,456.5	18.9	1.3	8.3	0.8	6.2	18.3	3.1	7.6	64.5		1,521.0
239.5	2,049.0	9.0	1.7	6.2	0.7	1.7	13.8	4.0	7.7	44.8		2,093.8
1,754.1	5,909.5	69.4	19.2	153.8	19.7	35.2	160.9	68.8	191.8	718.8		6,628.3
1,595.9	5,122.6	30.8	3.9	56.2	18.9	74.8	67.1	85.9	140.6	478.2		5,600.8
1,556.1	5,909.9	33.3	11.2	71.5	29.9	40.0	125.5	98.2	128.5	538.1		6,448.0
552.2	2,443.7	25.0	0.3	49.8	2.1	3.5	46.8	15.5	78.6	221.6		2,665.3
793.3	2,981.9	29.9	0.4	60.8	3.5	5.6	114.7	17.7	89.7	322.3		3,304.2
1,158.4	3,745.1	36.4	0.4	59.7	2.7	10.0	104.0	27.7	94.4	335.3		4,080.4
905.3	4,911.3	52.7	12.7	41.6	103.6	149.0	301.8	54.3	200.7	916.4		5,827.7
1,388.8	6,471.5	53.2	45.7	218.7	145.8	311.5	688.9	90.2	302.8	1,856.8		8,328.3
1,357.4	6,974.6	56.0	54.2	158.4	114.9	301.2	682.7	68.0	305.0	1,740.4		8,715.0
416.5	1,535.6	7.5	2.4	0.3	45.6	30.7	0.4	3.1	46.8	136.8		1,672.4
583.4	1,975.8	0.8	1.4	52.2	56.5	82.7	5.5	2.2	90.7	292.0		2,267.8
660.3	2,202.8	0.5	2.3	0.4	42.4	70.8	6.6	3.7	74.1	200.8		2,403.6
46.9	204.0	12.4	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	---	6.2	10.2	37.9		241.9
64.9	298.7	14.7	7.5	5.6	4.1	15.1	---	11.2	16.4	74.6		373.3
58.6	263.4	13.0	7.2	0.3	2.6	27.9	---	9.0	9.6	69.6		333.0
402.7	2,744.8	20.2	4.4	30.0	38.2	112.0	296.3	15.7	115.4	632.2		3,377.0
675.2	3,655.5	23.1	32.1	149.3	62.8	210.8	675.1	43.6	160.7	1,357.5		5,013.0
561.1	3,868.6	21.8	39.5	141.6	45.1	198.2	670.5	14.4	163.3	1,294.4		5,163.0
1,381.0	6,602.7	197.6	81.6	20.6	109.1	32.1	75.1	265.9	334.5	1,116.5		7,719.2
1,547.4	7,086.4	191.8	106.1	12.3	118.8	42.5	96.5	295.3	380.0	1,243.3		8,329.7
1,552.4	8,203.8	231.2	134.7	8.4	135.8	29.7	120.8	355.7	397.1	1,413.4		9,617.2
428.7	1,082.9	13.3	42.1	17.2	54.9	47.6	26.8	36.6	69.5	308.0		1,390.9
864.1	1,709.4	25.7	80.3	16.1	96.1	132.1	211.1	46.3	118.1	725.8		2,435.2
1,402.1	2,588.2	27.2	127.7	61.0	105.2	206.8	400.9	102.5	120.7	1,152.0		3,740.2
609.4	3,057.1	78.9	100.2	31.0	77.7	22.3	151.3	200.8	143.4	805.6		3,862.7
755.0	3,723.6	95.0	125.3	34.0	94.7	27.6	198.3	222.8	165.5	953.2		4,686.8
713.2	3,910.1	107.1	120.7	45.0	102.2	23.3	198.4	243.5	176.1	1,016.3		4,926.4
377.6	2,818.2	70.9	23.2	24.6	23.5	41.7	308.0	106.0	87.1	685.0		3,503.2
297.0	2,772.7	77.1	36.1	28.9	18.2	51.4	74.2	113.7	95.2	494.8		3,267.5
245.2	2,693.3	66.4	23.7	30.8	17.0	36.9	62.4	100.5	73.7	411.4		3,104.7
178.6	1,763.6	48.5	0.7	6.9	20.5	26.9	280.5	60.9	37.3	482.2		2,245.8
121.6	1,567.3	52.8	2.9	13.2	13.2	35.0	45.9	70.0	37.9	270.9		1,838.2
99.6	1,427.7	44.8	8.4	12.4	10.4	16.7	40.8	58.0	12.3	203.8		1,631.5
135.0	363.7	15.7	21.9	3.2	0.2	4.9	20.7	33.0	28.8	128.4		492.1
92.2	318.1	16.5	32.4	2.6	0.4	5.4	19.6	24.2	30.6	131.7		449.8
72.3	237.2	12.8	14.4	3.3	0.3	7.6	13.1	18.3	26.9	96.7		333.9
46.5	276.0	7.3	15.6	3.7	8.0	3.2	10.7	29.3	12.7	90.5		366.5
190.0	585.2	9.5	21.9	3.9	11.7	4.8	15.6	39.9	16.7	124.0		709.2
187.7	599.1	11.3	23.9	5.1	13.0	5.4	16.4	46.9	19.2	141.2		740.3
72.8	105.6	0.2	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.6		106.2
121.8	181.7	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.8		182.5
121.6	167.9	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.7		168.6
1.2	21.5	0.1	---	0.2	0.1	---	1.4	6.7	0.2	8.7		30.2
1.4	41.5	0.1	---	0.1	0.1	---	1.9	7.5	0.3	10.0		51.5
1.8	47.6	0.6	---	0.1	0.1	---	2.0	7.9	0.5	11.2		58.8
423.3	1,434.7	23.3	7.8	6.3	8.5	0.8	21.9	37.5	144.3	250.4		1,685.1
385.1	1,351.1	24.3	9.2	4.4	10.0	0.6	4.3	51.1	137.3	241.2		1,592.3
355.1	1,568.3	38.4	9.0	0.6	11.7	0.2	6.0	68.2	135.0	269.1		1,837.4
1.8	69.4	1.9	0.3	---	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	7.2	11.9		81.3
2.8	86.8	2.2	0.4	---	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.7	7.2	13.2		100.0
5.1	107.8	3.8	0.6	---	0.4	---	0.6	3.5	9.1	18.0		125.8
349.6	1,227.6	16.0	7.1	5.6	7.9	0.6	19.3	25.2	129.8	211.5		1,439.1
325.7	1,092.8	16.0	8.3	4.1	9.0	0.4	1.0	32.4	121.2	192.4		1,285.2
282.5	1,251.2	25.4	7.8	0.4	10.7	0.1	1.8	41.7	114.3	202.2		1,453.4

Continued--

Appendix table 4--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1973-75--Continued

		SITC Numbers		European Community							
Commodity and year		Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings 1/	EC-6						EC-3	
				Belgium-Luxem-bourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Total EC-6	Denmark	Ireland
Million dollars											
Tobacco, unmanu- factured	1973	121	:	67.7	53.7	264.1	45.0	118.5	549.0	57.0	30.1
	1974	:	:	78.2	62.2	165.2	64.1	133.4	503.1	35.7	37.1
	1975	:	:	89.0	89.2	296.9	100.3	144.2	719.6	46.5	41.3
Hides and skins	1973	21	:	40.2	231.3	90.0	323.8	58.3	743.6	9.9	7.6
	1974	:	:	33.9	173.3	66.3	287.4	48.8	609.7	7.4	5.6
	1975	:	:	26.0	130.5	57.2	286.4	40.2	540.3	5.3	3.5
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1973	22	:	121.3	244.6	815.7	357.1	400.2	1,938.9	85.0	16.0
	1974	:	:	219.6	377.3	1,206.8	439.2	582.8	2,825.7	142.3	5.1
	1975	:	:	190.3	287.5	1,164.7	388.8	454.2	2,485.5	117.2	1.8
Soybeans	1973	221.4	:	101.7	100.4	565.0	228.6	290.4	1,286.1	67.3	0.3
	1974	:	:	194.3	146.2	915.5	331.3	397.3	1,984.6	120.1	0.1
	1975	:	:	165.2	100.2	860.2	311.5	311.5	1,748.6	96.6	0.8
Natural rubber	1973	231.1	:	13.8	110.4	123.8	72.6	18.5	339.1	3.5	3.1
	1974	:	:	21.1	156.9	169.8	116.4	28.9	493.1	5.0	6.6
	1975	:	:	13.3	101.5	114.0	77.1	18.7	324.6	4.9	4.6
Natural fibers	1973	261-	:	365.0	679.7	612.4	715.9	112.0	2,485.0	17.6	41.3
	1974	265	:	352.3	765.9	639.3	689.9	119.5	2,566.9	22.3	42.9
	1975	:	:	258.4	555.7	579.8	629.6	93.1	2,116.6	19.4	31.9
Raw cotton	1973	263.1	:	62.1	240.5	249.4	231.4	45.4	828.8	3.4	4.7
	1974	:	:	59.8	305.2	299.1	292.7	59.0	1,015.8	3.2	5.9
	1975	:	:	42.0	233.1	251.8	240.3	40.4	807.6	3.1	5.0
Crude animal and vegetable mate- rials not else- where specified	1973	29	:	65.3	237.0	658.4	141.8	104.6	1,207.1	50.9	8.8
	1974	:	:	92.6	296.3	773.2	178.7	133.8	1,474.6	65.6	10.8
	1975	:	:	87.6	302.2	869.7	166.5	54.0	1,480.0	60.4	7.9
Agricultural fats and oils 3/	1973	4	:	152.1	378.5	383.4	316.5	263.5	1,494.0	22.3	17.6
	1974	:	:	189.4	413.4	582.7	601.8	372.3	2,159.6	29.7	23.9
	1975	:	:	134.7	464.0	402.1	365.0	402.6	1,768.4	20.0	22.9
Animal and vege- table oils and fats, processed	1973	431	:	28.9	54.3	47.0	22.2	33.7	186.1	6.9	1.0
	1974	:	:	59.2	96.6	92.7	35.1	60.2	343.8	13.8	6.0
	1975	:	:	41.8	76.8	64.7	24.9	38.3	246.5	10.3	3.0
Total agri- cultural 4/	1973	:	:	3,115.0	5,915.4	10,972.9	7,046.4	4,025.4	31,075.1	835.6	410.2
	1974	:	:	3,534.9	6,216.8	11,956.3	7,685.4	5,024.4	34,417.8	961.2	517.1
	1975	:	:	3,871.8	7,163.8	12,955.6	7,936.4	5,476.5	37,404.1	963.1	530.9
Total imports	1973	:	:	21,916.2	37,054.5	54,495.6	27,792.8	23,803.4	165,062.5	7,714.2	2,793.0
	1974	:	:	29,445.8	52,173.8	68,975.3	40,681.8	32,613.4	223,890.1	9,364.5	3,813.4
	1975	:	:	30,190.6	53,606.1	74,207.8	37,927.8	34,393.8	230,326.1	10,326.5	3,768.6

--- = none or negligible.

1/ These are components of major headings.

2/ Excluding 112.4 (distilled alcoholic beverages).

3/ Agricultural fats and oils is the sum of 091.3 (lard), 091.4 (margarine and shortening) and 4 (oils and fats) minus 411.1 (fish and marine oils), and 431 (processed oils and fats).

4/ This is the sum of all major headings except 11 (beverages), plus the sum of 111 (nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (wine) minus the sum of 081.4 (meatmeal and fishmeal), and 431 (processed oils and fats).

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1973, 1974 and 1975. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

Appendix table 4--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1973-75--Continued

Other Western Europe											
United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
Million dollars											
335.3	971.4	19.0	15.0	0.6	9.6	11.2	65.0	21.7	77.1	219.2	1,190.6
387.7	963.6	29.7	16.0	1.0	15.9	12.7	96.4	21.6	82.4	275.7	1,239.3
383.7	1,191.1	27.6	24.2	1.2	17.1	13.8	97.0	33.8	71.2	285.9	1,477.0
102.3	863.4	10.6	10.6	24.8	5.9	18.6	112.8	32.1	6.5	221.9	1,085.3
67.1	689.8	6.9	8.6	16.7	4.8	13.3	91.6	27.0	5.6	174.5	864.3
60.2	609.3	4.1	9.1	15.8	2.9	9.6	113.5	22.8	4.1	181.9	791.2
254.8	2,294.7	5.5	26.9	15.0	60.7	46.8	219.7	14.3	36.3	425.2	2,719.9
333.9	3,307.0	6.5	37.7	10.4	110.7	68.1	465.7	25.7	46.7	771.5	4,078.5
283.4	2,887.9	7.2	35.3	19.9	97.0	93.1	458.1	20.1	46.7	777.4	3,665.3
158.0	1,511.7	---	20.8	---	52.0	5.2	194.5	0.3	4.2	277.0	1,788.7
203.5	2,308.3	---	31.5	0.6	96.7	19.2	436.9	0.5	8.1	593.5	2,901.8
181.5	2,027.5	0.1	30.4	3.9	86.7	18.6	430.5	0.7	7.4	578.3	2,605.8
116.9	462.6	9.8	4.8	3.7	2.7	5.4	54.8	11.5	3.9	96.6	559.2
142.8	647.5	17.0	7.2	7.1	3.6	8.5	95.8	19.3	5.8	164.3	811.8
111.5	445.6	11.8	5.5	5.6	2.6	5.2	60.9	14.8	3.7	110.1	555.7
698.2	3,242.1	75.6	23.2	66.1	10.3	191.3	145.3	20.5	121.5	653.8	3,895.9
588.2	3,220.3	79.7	35.1	90.0	12.1	186.0	184.7	26.5	120.2	734.3	3,954.6
478.4	2,646.3	61.0	28.1	98.1	8.3	148.2	172.0	26.7	98.2	640.6	3,286.9
162.5	999.4	23.8	11.8	7.7	2.1	142.1	77.8	7.2	62.0	334.5	1,333.9
143.2	1,168.1	34.1	21.3	36.9	2.9	125.0	101.9	9.3	62.6	394.0	1,562.1
131.8	947.5	25.6	15.6	22.8	2.0	122.9	101.2	11.3	55.5	356.9	1,304.4
223.0	1,489.8	53.5	34.2	6.1	23.3	11.4	43.4	85.0	84.2	341.1	1,830.9
257.7	1,808.7	62.1	41.9	6.9	27.9	14.5	54.8	101.8	95.9	405.8	2,214.5
232.2	1,780.5	66.0	42.6	9.7	32.0	12.0	61.1	116.1	100.3	439.8	2,220.3
391.3	1,925.2	52.2	6.7	11.0	15.7	38.3	50.4	56.4	44.3	275.0	2,200.2
513.9	2,727.1	70.4	10.1	11.0	12.3	45.1	69.2	74.3	62.1	354.5	3,081.6
398.9	2,210.2	62.9	8.6	15.6	9.9	26.7	156.7	61.9	57.1	399.4	2,609.6
25.7	219.7	11.3	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	6.0	11.6	7.7	44.2	263.9
39.9	403.5	17.4	4.7	2.8	2.1	2.5	7.1	16.6	11.5	64.7	468.2
24.8	284.6	14.3	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.4	5.4	14.5	9.3	56.0	340.6
8,489.9	40,810.8	756.1	400.3	502.1	533.8	654.0	1,784.9	996.7	1,606.2	7,234.1	48,044.9
10,016.0	45,912.1	805.5	553.9	583.7	704.6	999.7	2,522.7	1,214.5	1,832.0	9,216.6	55,128.7
10,452.2	49,350.3	834.0	645.6	609.0	701.9	956.0	2,831.5	1,362.2	1,799.4	9,739.6	59,089.9
38,843.5	214,413.2	7,120.6	4,209.7	3,473.0	6,218.7	3,072.8	9,536.1	10,625.4	11,615.0	55,871.3	270,284.5
54,149.4	291,217.4	9,022.7	6,850.2	4,385.2	8,414.0	4,640.6	15,291.0	15,820.5	14,411.3	78,835.5	370,052.9
53,266.6	297,687.8	9,392.2	7,599.5	5,321.4	9,704.8	3,863.0	16,100.4	18,066.7	13,272.1	83,320.1	381,007.9

Appendix table 5--Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and
Other Western Europe, 1973-75

		SITC number		European Community									
Commodity and year		Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	EC-6							EC-3		
				Belgium-Luxem-bourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Total EC-6	Denmark	Ireland		
Million dollars													
Live animals	1973	: 00	:	0.1	9.9	0.3	6.6	0.2	17.1	---	---	6.7	
	1974	:	:	0.1	8.2	0.3	2.4	0.3	11.3	0.1	---	0.8	
	1975	:	:	0.1	6.8	0.4	1.6	0.3	9.2	0.1	---	1.3	
Meat and meat preparations	1973	: 01	:	15.1	66.1	29.4	2.2	17.3	130.1	0.2	---	---	
	1974	:	:	22.8	65.3	16.8	1.7	25.5	132.1	0.2	---	---	
	1975	:	:	3.8	77.8	15.7	3.4	28.1	128.8	0.5	---	---	
Dairy products and eggs	1973	: 02	:	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.8	---	2.8	---	---	---	
	1974	:	:	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.5	2.8	---	---	---	
	1975	:	:	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.2	4.1	---	---	3.6	
Cereals and cereal prepa-rations	1973	: 04	:	70.8	103.5	452.4	340.3	408.2	1,375.2	28.0	---	15.6	
	1974	:	:	77.2	88.1	458.0	313.2	639.8	1,576.3	35.1	---	10.5	
	1975	:	:	231.0	172.9	511.5	535.3	894.1	2,344.8	28.4	---	30.4	
Wheat and flour	1973	: :041,	:	30.4	39.4	90.3	57.4	74.4	291.9	0.9	---	0.2	
	1974	: :046	:	17.3	30.9	47.2	51.2	84.2	230.8	0.2	---	0.8	
	1975	:	:	64.2	65.2	101.3	116.5	209.3	556.5	0.7	---	8.2	
Rice	1973	: :042	:	5.7	17.4	17.3	---	7.3	47.7	0.8	---	0.2	
	1974	:	:	11.4	23.5	36.2	---	9.4	80.5	1.4	---	0.3	
	1975	:	:	5.4	17.9	28.8	2.0	3.0	57.1	0.9	---	0.2	
Feedgrains	1973	: :043,	:	34.5	46.1	344.2	282.8	326.0	1,033.6	26.1	---	15.0	
	1974	: :044,	:	48.1	33.0	374.5	261.7	532.7	1,250.0	32.7	---	8.7	
	1975	: :045	:	161.0	85.7	378.9	416.7	671.6	1,713.9	26.2	---	21.8	
Fruits and vegetables	1973	: 05	:	14.7	40.1	65.1	12.4	27.9	160.2	11.5	---	3.7	
	1974	:	:	16.5	46.2	80.1	15.0	32.1	189.9	13.4	---	4.8	
	1975	:	:	17.3	69.3	92.3	19.0	50.2	248.1	14.1	---	4.7	
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1973	: 06	:	0.3	0.5	3.5	0.3	1.5	6.1	0.1	---	0.2	
	1974	:	:	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.5	4.0	---	---	0.1	
	1975	:	:	3.7	10.0	6.6	3.8	0.8	24.9	0.1	---	0.3	
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1973	: 07	:	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.3	4.3	0.1	---	0.1	
	1974	:	:	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	3.1	0.1	---	0.1	
	1975	:	:	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.4	0.2	---	---	
Animal feed	1973	: 08	:	33.3	167.2	209.7	87.4	166.3	663.9	23.1	---	8.2	
	1974	:	:	29.7	226.5	131.0	127.6	129.7	644.5	28.3	---	22.4	
	1975	:	:	28.5	160.8	108.9	66.7	166.1	531.0	11.1	---	20.2	
Oilseed cake and meal	1973	: :081.3:	:	25.1	164.3	172.9	78.9	63.3	504.5	21.7	---	6.8	
	1974	:	:	22.2	223.7	84.2	125.2	54.5	509.8	26.5	---	22.2	
	1975	:	:	16.8	159.4	75.0	64.9	43.2	359.3	8.3	---	20.1	
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1973	: :081.4:	:	0.4	0.1	5.4	5.5	1.0	12.4	---	---	---	
	1974	:	:	---	0.1	15.8	---	---	15.9	---	---	---	
	1975	:	:	---	0.1	0.7	---	---	0.8	---	---	---	
Miscellaneous food prepa-rations	1973	: 09	:	0.6	0.8	2.7	0.8	0.5	5.4	1.0	---	0.2	
	1974	:	:	1.6	1.7	2.8	0.6	3.8	10.5	1.5	---	0.5	
	1975	:	:	5.1	2.3	5.0	0.5	2.4	15.3	1.4	---	0.3	
Lard	1973	: :091.3:	:	0.5	---	0.3	---	0.4	1.2	---	---	---	
	1974	:	:	0.7	---	---	---	3.3	4.0	---	---	---	
	1975	:	:	3.8	---	---	---	1.6	5.4	---	---	---	
Margarine and shortening	1973	: :091.4:	:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1974	:	:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	
	1975	:	:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 5--Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and
Other Western Europe, 1973-75--Continued

Other Western Europe											
	Total									Total	Total
United Kingdom	EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Other Western Europe	Western Europe
Million dollars											
15.5	39.3	---	---	1.8	---	---	1.8	0.7	0.1	4.4	43.7
10.9	23.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	---	2.1	25.2
4.6	15.2	---	0.1	0.2	---	---	1.1	1.0	---	2.4	17.6
38.4	168.7	2.4	---	0.5	0.3	---	0.4	0.5	4.7	8.8	177.5
26.6	158.9	0.6	---	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	4.6	7.3	166.2
33.9	163.2	1.4	---	---	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.5	6.4	10.5	173.7
0.6	3.4	---	---	0.2	---	---	0.3	0.3	---	0.8	4.2
2.5	5.3	---	---	0.3	---	---	0.2	0.3	---	0.8	6.1
2.4	10.1	---	---	0.2	---	---	0.2	0.3	---	0.7	10.8
250.2	1,669.0	14.5	4.8	31.5	38.2	86.6	184.4	11.6	45.9	417.5	2,086.5
251.8	1,873.7	4.6	34.1	174.9	39.2	148.1	391.7	35.3	54.5	882.4	2,756.1
210.4	2,614.0	6.5	38.5	141.7	32.9	241.5	461.8	20.4	65.4	1,008.7	3,622.7
51.8	344.8	7.4	1.8	---	19.6	30.6	0.4	1.6	15.2	76.6	421.4
78.8	310.6	0.2	1.4	24.7	6.1	44.8	0.1	1.3	19.1	97.7	408.3
61.9	627.3	---	2.2	---	7.0	59.2	6.3	2.3	26.8	103.8	731.1
14.7	63.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	---	---	2.6	4.4	8.8	72.2
13.3	95.5	1.1	3.0	5.4	0.4	0.1	---	5.0	9.0	24.0	119.5
11.1	69.3	0.9	0.7	---	0.4	1.0	---	3.8	7.0	13.8	83.1
180.9	1,255.6	6.1	2.6	29.7	18.1	60.6	183.9	6.5	26.2	333.7	1,589.3
154.8	1,446.2	3.3	29.7	142.3	32.4	103.1	391.5	27.6	26.3	756.2	2,202.4
132.1	1,894.0	5.6	35.5	137.9	25.3	181.2	455.4	12.8	31.5	885.2	2,779.2
73.6	249.0	5.7	9.5	3.2	12.6	---	8.1	34.4	4.7	78.2	327.2
85.8	293.9	6.2	10.6	1.6	17.8	0.1	10.6	40.4	22.3	109.6	403.5
79.1	346.0	6.2	15.5	3.4	17.7	0.2	18.6	42.9	22.1	126.6	472.6
4.5	10.9	0.6	---	0.2	---	---	---	0.2	1.0	2.0	12.9
3.2	7.3	0.5	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.1	0.3	1.2	2.3	9.6
7.0	32.3	0.4	---	0.2	0.5	---	0.1	0.4	2.8	4.4	36.7
2.9	7.4	---	0.2	0.1	0.2	---	---	0.3	0.1	0.9	8.3
3.3	6.6	---	0.2	0.1	0.3	---	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.3	7.9
2.5	5.1	---	0.1	0.1	0.5	---	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	6.4
16.1	711.3	13.1	---	8.3	0.1	16.0	84.2	4.5	21.2	147.4	858.7
28.7	723.9	11.8	---	11.4	1.6	25.3	23.2	5.8	22.3	101.4	825.3
14.0	576.3	7.7	0.1	4.8	2.0	4.5	16.5	3.8	8.3	47.7	624.0
8.8	541.8	12.3	---	5.2	---	15.6	82.3	3.9	19.2	138.5	680.3
12.8	571.3	9.9	---	8.1	1.1	24.9	22.4	4.2	18.8	89.4	660.7
9.5	397.2	7.6	0.1	4.2	2.0	4.2	16.0	2.9	6.9	43.9	441.1
0.2	12.6	0.7	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	0.5	2.4	15.0
---	15.9	1.9	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	1.8	3.8	19.7
---	0.8	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.9
4.5	11.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.5	1.3	6.3	17.4
29.5	42.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.2	3.9	1.3	8.2	50.2
14.7	31.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.3	5.9	1.8	11.2	42.9
10.6	11.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.8
21.9	25.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	26.0
4.7	10.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	10.2
0.2	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2
---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Continued--

Appendix table 5--Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and
Other Western Europe, 1973-75--Continued

		SITC number		European Community							
Commodity and year		Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	EC-6						EC-3	
				Belgium-Luxem-bourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Total EC-6	Denmark	Ireland
Million dollars											
Beverages	1973	2/11		---	0.1	0.4	---	---	0.5	---	---
	1974			0.1	0.1	4.7	---	---	4.9	0.1	---
	1975			---	0.3	---	0.1	---	0.4	---	---
Nonalcoholic	1973	111		---	0.1	0.4	---	---	0.5	---	---
	1974			0.1	0.1	4.6	---	---	4.8	---	---
	1975			---	0.3	---	---	---	0.3	---	---
Wine	1973	112.1		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1974			---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---
	1975			---	---	---	0.1	---	0.1	---	---
Tobacco, unmanu- factured	1973	121		13.6	3.5	112.3	20.4	37.8	187.6	33.3	10.0
	1974			12.2	6.1	51.3	21.8	35.3	126.7	15.3	13.9
	1975			14.5	5.8	117.6	54.8	39.5	232.2	23.0	10.0
Hides and skins	1973	21		0.8	17.6	11.3	11.4	1.6	42.7	0.7	---
	1974			1.0	9.9	3.8	7.0	0.9	22.6	0.8	---
	1975			0.9	7.9	2.3	8.6	1.4	21.1	0.1	---
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1973	22		53.1	79.0	451.8	162.3	226.6	972.8	60.9	11.0
	1974			143.8	174.3	723.5	252.0	351.4	1,645.0	77.7	0.4
	1975			93.4	107.5	626.0	232.6	268.0	1,327.5	67.7	0.2
Soybeans	1973	221.4		51.8	69.6	421.4	154.2	214.6	911.6	60.5	---
	1974			140.1	124.3	686.3	238.6	338.0	1,527.3	76.9	0.1
	1975			90.8	77.9	588.5	222.3	250.5	1,230.0	66.3	---
Natural rubber	1973	231.1		---	2.2	0.1	0.1	---	2.4	---	---
	1974			---	3.1	0.1	0.1	---	3.3	---	---
	1975			---	1.6	---	---	---	1.6	---	---
Natural fibers	1973	261-		11.3	38.5	44.2	44.6	9.6	148.2	1.5	0.3
	1974	265		10.5	39.6	40.6	52.4	8.5	151.6	1.5	0.1
	1975			7.8	30.3	24.4	39.4	2.5	104.4	0.4	0.3
Raw cotton	1973	263.1		8.3	29.9	32.2	36.6	8.5	115.5	1.4	0.2
	1974			7.9	28.3	23.2	43.2	7.4	110.0	1.4	---
	1975			5.4	19.4	10.7	30.2	1.8	67.5	0.4	---
Crude animal and vegetable mate- rials not else- where specified	1973	29		0.8	8.3	11.1	5.4	5.8	31.4	3.6	0.4
	1974			1.1	10.1	12.9	6.7	6.9	37.7	4.4	0.5
	1975			0.9	11.5	15.1	6.8	8.6	42.9	6.0	0.3
Agricultural fats and oils 3/	1973	4		12.5	12.4	38.9	11.1	39.0	113.9	0.4	1.9
	1974			9.7	14.5	48.3	31.8	34.8	139.1	0.6	2.1
	1975			7.4	3.8	25.0	18.3	23.5	78.0	0.7	0.5
Animal and vege- table oils and fats, processed	1973	431		0.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	5.6	0.1	---
	1974			0.7	2.9	4.9	1.0	2.3	11.8	0.1	---
	1975			0.6	0.9	3.0	0.3	2.1	6.9	0.1	0.1
Total agri- cultural 4/	1973			226.8	549.0	1,426.3	701.3	942.0	3,845.4	164.3	58.3
	1974			327.2	694.6	1,561.5	834.4	1,267.7	4,685.4	179.1	56.1
	1975			412.0	668.9	1,550.9	991.8	1,486.9	5,110.5	153.8	72.1
Total imports	1973			1,237.9	3,103.5	4,580.6	2,301.1	2,139.9	13,363.0	519.2	192.4
	1974			1,926.3	4,079.1	5,389.5	3,114.7	2,963.3	17,472.9	596.9	247.0
	1975			1,941.4	4,080.8	5,749.0	3,333.7	3,471.7	18,576.6	623.4	271.5

--- = none or negligible.

Continued--

1/ These are components of major headings.

2/ Excluding 112.4 (distilled alcoholic beverages).

3/ Agricultural fats and oils is the sum of 091.3 (lard), 091.4 (margarine and shortening), and 4 (oils and fats) minus 411.1 (fish and marine oils), and 431 (processed oils and fats).

4/ This is the sum of all major headings except 11 (beverages) plus the sum of 111 (nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (meatmeal and fishmeal), and 431 (processed oils and fats).

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1973, 1974 and 1975. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

Appendix table 5--Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and
Other Western Europe, 1973-75--Continued

Other Western Europe											
United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
Million dollars											
2.0	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.3	---	10.3	12.8
0.4	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.4
0.3	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7
1.8	2.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3
0.1	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.9
---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
0.1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1
0.2	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
0.1	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2
164.3	395.2	5.5	8.4	0.6	5.8	3.4	6.3	16.1	33.2	79.3	474.5
146.6	302.5	5.9	8.1	0.9	7.8	3.4	19.1	15.5	41.6	102.3	404.8
140.9	406.1	8.5	14.4	1.1	10.2	2.0	24.0	21.4	24.9	106.5	512.6
10.9	54.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	12.1	0.9	---	15.8	70.1
3.8	27.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	---	0.6	11.3	0.4	---	13.5	40.7
5.0	26.2	---	0.2	1.5	---	0.8	13.3	0.2	---	16.0	42.2
57.9	1,102.6	0.2	7.8	4.5	42.5	21.3	199.6	0.1	6.6	282.6	1,385.2
69.3	1,792.4	0.2	19.7	1.1	83.8	28.4	375.8	0.6	13.9	523.5	2,315.9
94.8	1,490.2	0.5	17.9	3.1	78.7	45.6	290.5	0.7	12.3	449.3	1,939.5
55.9	1,028.0	---	7.5	---	42.3	5.2	194.2	---	3.0	252.2	1,280.2
63.8	1,668.1	---	18.9	---	82.1	16.3	369.6	---	6.5	493.4	2,161.5
82.5	1,378.8	---	17.4	3.1	77.8	13.7	282.4	---	4.5	398.9	1,777.7
---	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4
---	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.3
---	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6
28.1	178.1	0.5	2.3	0.4	1.7	5.0	22.6	7.3	11.3	51.1	229.2
20.9	174.1	1.9	8.4	6.4	2.8	12.5	19.0	8.2	12.0	71.2	245.3
17.8	122.9	1.1	5.5	16.1	2.0	22.8	22.3	10.6	9.5	89.9	212.8
---	117.1	0.1	2.0	---	1.7	4.9	21.1	7.0	8.9	45.7	162.8
---	111.4	1.4	8.1	5.8	2.8	12.2	15.4	8.1	9.7	63.5	174.9
8.4	76.3	1.0	5.3	15.7	2.0	22.8	18.6	10.1	8.7	84.2	160.5
10.5	45.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.4	1.9	2.1	9.7	55.6
9.9	52.5	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	10.8	63.3
11.0	60.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	3.6	2.2	2.3	12.3	72.5
24.4	140.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.4	15.8	11.6	1.7	36.6	177.2
44.9	186.7	1.8	0.8	0.2	2.7	7.7	16.7	11.2	1.8	42.9	229.6
15.6	94.8	0.4	0.7	2.2	1.5	4.3	35.1	7.5	0.9	52.6	147.4
2.5	8.2	---	---	0.1	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	8.6
4.6	16.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	17.4
1.4	8.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	9.6
690.8	4,758.8	45.0	34.8	53.5	104.5	137.1	537.6	92.8	133.3	1,138.6	5,897.4
716.1	5,636.7	34.1	83.4	198.8	157.7	227.6	872.9	125.2	176.0	1,875.7	7,512.4
649.1	5,985.5	34.1	94.3	175.6	148.1	322.9	890.0	118.2	156.7	1,939.9	7,925.4
3,881.9	17,956.5	218.4	199.0	288.9	382.8	251.2	1,547.0	705.6	741.1	4,334.0	22,290.5
5,125.7	23,442.5	259.4	347.6	403.4	684.5	426.0	2,376.8	1,041.1	942.6	6,481.4	29,923.9
5,120.7	24,592.2	275.3	416.4	392.5	692.7	480.5	2,584.5	1,185.6	1,004.2	7,031.7	31,623.9

Appendix table 6--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1973-75--Continued

Other Western Europe											
Total	EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	Total	Total
United Kingdom										Other Western Europe	Western Europe
Million dollars											
144.2	1,369.2	72.5	1.1	3.3	0.1	1.3	3.7	3.6	8.3	93.9	1,463.1
106.3	1,152.0	65.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.8	3.7	2.4	5.5	80.2	1,232.2
118.4	1,764.0	71.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.0	4.3	1.6	8.8	89.3	1,853.3
195.9	3,644.3	25.9	13.6	---	8.0	1.2	18.4	71.5	5.3	143.9	3,788.2
187.7	4,466.3	18.2	27.8	---	2.7	0.9	12.4	65.9	5.4	133.3	4,599.6
310.3	5,585.9	20.4	5.6	0.5	1.4	0.7	11.6	56.1	5.4	101.7	5,687.6
108.6	3,274.7	51.0	59.8	1.1	21.7	4.3	3.5	23.1	126.4	290.9	3,565.6
96.2	4,028.8	66.0	83.1	4.3	27.6	3.8	3.2	30.9	144.4	363.3	4,392.1
114.0	4,642.0	85.2	52.7	7.1	32.6	3.2	5.7	22.9	177.3	386.7	5,028.7
133.9	3,594.1	8.4	26.9	1.8	5.7	2.3	31.8	74.1	9.6	160.6	3,754.7
180.0	4,778.8	9.7	26.0	5.1	8.8	3.8	42.6	179.2	10.2	285.4	5,064.2
375.0	5,571.9	14.8	18.6	34.0	11.0	3.8	33.8	228.5	11.3	355.8	5,927.7
4.6	1,461.7	---	15.4	0.1	---	---	23.3	32.7	---	71.5	1,533.2
9.1	1,823.2	0.2	14.9	0.3	---	---	22.3	127.7	---	165.4	1,988.6
43.2	2,196.5	0.2	5.6	21.9	---	0.3	4.6	131.9	---	164.5	2,361.0
0.5	117.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	---	---	9.6	---	0.1	10.8	128.2
0.8	238.0	---	---	1.5	---	0.8	13.6	0.2	0.2	16.3	254.3
0.8	229.7	---	---	2.1	---	0.1	18.4	---	---	20.6	250.3
36.4	1,329.1	1.0	2.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	6.6	19.4	0.3	31.5	1,360.6
28.5	1,802.7	0.4	0.1	---	4.0	0.1	1.0	28.6	0.3	34.5	1,837.2
164.4	2,017.9	1.0	---	3.7	4.6	1.3	6.5	71.0	0.1	88.2	2,106.1
106.3	3,128.1	29.4	4.0	280.7	1.5	105.2	771.1	19.2	24.3	1,235.4	4,363.5
123.6	3,486.0	27.7	5.1	358.3	1.6	108.9	802.3	21.9	26.6	1,352.4	4,838.4
149.9	4,175.1	30.0	4.3	436.5	2.0	56.7	1,003.6	23.1	26.1	1,582.3	5,757.4
150.8	1,034.3	9.2	16.0	1.9	1.3	0.5	25.0	8.7	7.1	69.7	1,104.0
222.2	1,381.9	28.9	14.4	5.1	1.6	6.2	16.8	11.3	9.4	93.7	1,475.6
358.7	1,693.7	25.8	41.1	6.3	1.6	37.3	19.6	12.3	11.2	155.2	1,848.9
150.5	870.9	5.9	8.8	2.1	5.1	1.0	33.3	14.0	66.4	136.6	1,007.5
215.1	1,175.1	6.6	12.4	1.7	5.3	0.7	54.0	19.7	68.9	169.3	1,344.4
223.7	1,297.1	7.6	13.0	2.4	6.0	0.5	53.6	27.8	74.2	185.1	1,482.2
72.4	1,343.9	2.0	0.1	10.0	171.6	4.2	16.1	6.8	5.6	216.4	1,560.3
67.9	1,492.6	3.9	0.1	7.5	156.3	1.8	13.8	5.8	3.8	193.0	1,685.6
71.3	1,289.1	6.2	0.4	12.0	107.0	1.6	17.3	3.6	4.8	152.9	1,442.0
13.7	550.1	---	---	10.0	27.8	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	40.4	590.5
9.7	531.5	---	---	7.5	33.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	43.1	574.6
14.9	345.8	---	---	9.0	25.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.2	37.5	383.3
6.4	186.9	0.3	---	---	143.3	1.3	1.1	3.7	0.2	149.9	336.8
7.3	237.9	0.7	---	---	121.5	0.8	0.9	3.2	0.5	127.6	365.5
3.3	142.8	0.6	---	---	81.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.1	83.9	226.7
80.8	413.8	6.6	0.6	0.9	8.1	1.3	2.2	11.9	45.4	77.0	490.8
111.0	774.7	8.5	0.7	1.2	15.5	2.1	18.0	16.2	62.2	124.4	899.1
109.9	933.5	9.0	0.7	1.1	17.6	2.2	12.0	18.1	64.2	124.9	1,058.4

Continued--

Appendix table 6--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1973-75--continued

		Other Western Europe										
United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe	
Million dollars												
51.3	1,684.8	16.9	1.5	20.8	3.7	131.2	201.3	1.6	4.5	381.5	2,066.3	
57.7	1,596.0	21.3	1.9	17.2	3.9	152.4	231.7	1.8	3.6	433.8	2,029.8	
71.7	1,899.1	24.3	2.4	24.0	4.2	132.0	206.6	2.1	3.6	399.2	2,298.3	
6.4	104.7	0.8	0.1	---	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.7	4.9	109.6	
6.9	121.0	1.3	0.4	---	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	5.7	126.7	
10.3	153.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.2	5.7	159.1	
23.4	1,300.9	14.3	0.2	20.8	---	128.3	198.9	---	2.0	364.5	1,665.4	
28.7	1,160.1	20.0	---	17.1	---	150.9	229.2	---	1.5	418.7	1,578.8	
31.1	1,322.7	18.8	---	23.6	---	130.9	204.0	---	1.5	378.8	1,701.5	
3.5	96.8	1.0	---	77.7	0.1	---	0.4	0.6	14.5	94.3	191.1	
2.6	138.2	1.5	---	170.3	---	---	0.5	0.4	16.3	189.0	327.2	
3.1	149.7	2.8	---	154.2	0.1	---	0.2	0.3	16.7	174.3	324.0	
52.7	387.9	7.5	5.3	31.5	7.9	1.0	1.1	28.2	18.0	100.5	488.4	
60.3	373.6	8.7	6.0	37.0	6.4	1.4	1.5	19.7	17.0	97.7	471.3	
60.0	359.5	6.5	3.1	37.4	7.9	2.1	0.8	16.3	15.9	90.0	449.5	
7.8	152.2	1.2	---	0.2	---	0.1	0.2	27.4	---	29.1	181.3	
9.5	230.8	1.2	---	0.3	---	0.1	1.1	39.2	0.1	42.0	272.8	
5.3	130.2	1.5	---	0.5	---	---	4.1	37.6	0.1	43.8	174.0	
5.6	18.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	2.8	21.0	
12.1	34.7	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.1	4.0	---	4.3	39.0	
4.7	22.1	0.1	---	---	---	---	0.2	3.7	---	4.0	26.1	
213.5	1,008.6	5.7	0.2	82.2	3.2	1.4	21.8	5.3	16.6	136.4	1,145.0	
179.1	876.2	7.5	0.3	54.4	2.5	1.2	21.7	2.7	16.8	107.1	983.3	
167.7	805.8	6.9	0.4	33.0	2.8	2.0	24.2	2.1	12.5	83.9	889.7	
44.8	1,285.6	11.5	5.0	7.6	7.0	14.8	30.6	11.8	12.9	101.2	1,386.8	
56.2	1,534.9	16.8	4.5	9.0	8.5	15.9	45.8	13.6	16.8	130.9	1,665.8	
50.2	1,618.3	14.1	3.5	8.7	7.7	12.9	43.8	16.4	15.9	123.0	1,741.3	
45.6	945.2	3.6	2.9	17.0	51.5	16.7	207.1	29.6	12.4	340.8	1,286.0	
37.7	1,540.0	5.1	1.2	29.2	24.5	13.5	266.4	30.8	16.7	387.4	1,927.4	
41.3	1,555.8	4.9	2.7	41.9	15.3	10.8	123.7	38.2	22.5	260.0	1,815.8	
1,509.2	23,514.1	254.4	141.8	538.5	140.1	281.2	1,362.5	325.3	370.4	3,414.2	26,928.3	
1,684.2	28,276.2	295.6	183.3	701.5	132.6	311.0	1,520.5	458.3	419.5	4,022.3	32,298.5	
2,184.6	32,624.9	325.6	147.6	800.2	122.8	264.1	1,557.7	506.6	466.9	4,191.5	36,816.4	
30,534.7	210,053.6	5,284.7	3,718.8	1,454.1	4,679.7	1,861.7	5,161.5	12,307.2	9,472.4	43,940.1	253,993.7	
38,661.5	274,451.2	7,161.5	5,521.6	2,029.7	6,274.4	2,302.0	7,058.6	15,909.5	11,838.0	58,095.3	332,546.5	
43,758.9	295,768.0	7,518.1	5,489.0	2,278.3	7,206.6	1,939.7	7,675.4	17,434.1	12,951.8	62,493.0	358,261.0	

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